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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 124 April 21, 1920 No. 16

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSIFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

The French Advance into the German Neutralized Zone.....	687
Economic Factors in Europe.....	688
America and Armenia.....	688
The Race Problem in Africa.....	688
For Promoting Americanism—The Inter-Racial Council.....	689
Mr. Morgenthau to Mexico.....	689
The Michigan Primaries.....	690
Senator Johnson's Success.....	690
Non-Partisan Instruction for Voters.....	690
Cartoons of the Week.....	691
A Japanese View of the League of Nations	692
Is the Senate Our House of Lords?....	692
That Human Being—Leonard Wood....	693
Knoll Papers: The New York Festival of Music.....	694
By Lyman Abbott	
Tell the Truth Papers: I—The Switchmen's Strike.....	695
By Sherman Rogers	
Hiram Johnson: His Assets and Liabilities	696
By Elbert Francis Baldwin	
Seattle's Political House-Cleaning.....	698
Special Correspondence from Seattle by E. H. C. Thomas	
Seen by Q-Rays: A Picture of Society Carrying the Strike Idea to Its Logical Conclusion.....	699
By Winfred Rhoades	
"Hello, Central!" A Story of the Faithfulness, Efficiency, and Heroism of the Telephone Girl.....	701
By Sherman Rogers	
A Landscape (Poem).....	707
By Witter Bynner	
Community Civics—A Practical Educational Course in Citizenship: Why and How the Public Manages Schools. In Two Parts—II.....	707
By William McAndrew	
Current Events Illustrated.....	709
The Book Table:	
Five Recent Volumes of Verse.....	714
Pictorial Photography.....	715
This Week's Outlook: A Weekly Outline Study of Current Events.....	716
By J. Madison Gathany	
A Farmer's View of the H. C. L. Problem.....	718
By A. J. Hinman	
The Passing of a Landmark.....	721
By Mary L. Looman	
How Sherman Declined.....	722
The Senate and the League of Nations..	723
With Orchestra Accompaniment.....	725
By Margaret A. Bartlett	
"The Remedy for Radicalism".....	726
By the Way.....	734

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A MOTHER'S LETTER

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Sincerely yours, A—'s Mother.

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OUTLOOK
Issue of April 21st

WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM-

By Judge
Ben B. Lindsey

PELMANISM is a big, vital, significant contribution to the mental life of America. I have the deep conviction that it is going to strike at the very roots of individual failure, for I see in it a new power, a great driving force.

I first heard of Pelmanism while in England on war work. Sooner or later almost every conversation touched on it, for the movement seemed to have the sweep of a religious conviction. Men and women of every class and circumstance were acclaiming it as a new departure in mental training that gave promise of ending that *preventable* inefficiency which acts as a brake on human progress. Even in France I did not escape the word, for thousands of officers and men were *Pelmanizing* in order to fit themselves for return to civil life.

When I learned that Pelmanism had been brought to America by Americans for Americans, I was among the first to enroll. My reasons were two: first, because I have always felt that every mind needed regular, systematic and scientific exercise, and secondly, because I wanted to find out if Pelmanism was the thing that I could recommend to the hundreds who continually ask my advice in relation to their lives, problems and ambitions.

Failure is a sad word in any language, but it is peculiarly tragic here in America where institutions and resources join to put success within the reach of every individual. In the twenty years that I have sat on the bench of the Juvenile Court of Denver, almost every variety of human failure has passed before me in melancholy procession. By *failure* I do not mean the merely criminal mistakes of the individual, but the faults of training that keep a life from full development and complete expression.

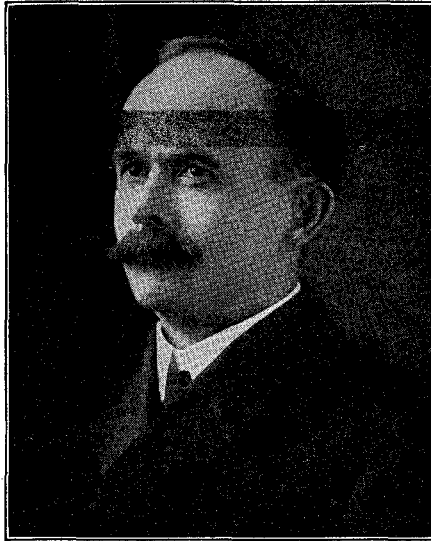
Pelmanism Comes as an Answer

If I were asked to set down the principal cause of the average failure, I would have to put the blame at the door of our educational system. It is there that trouble begins—trouble that only the gifted and most fortunate are strong enough to overcome in later life.

Either think back on your own experience or else look into a schoolroom in your own town. Routine the ideal, with pupils drilled to do the same thing at the same time in the same way. There is no room for originality or initiative because these qualities would throw the machinery out of gear. Individuality is discouraged and imagination frowned upon for the same reason. No steadfast attempt to appeal to interest or to arouse and develop latent powers, but only the mechanical process of drilling a certain traditional ritual on each little head.

What wonder that our boys and girls come forth into the world with something less than firm purpose, full confidence and leaping courage? What wonder that mind wandering and wool-gathering are common, and that so many individuals are shackled by indecisions, doubts and fears? Instead of walking forward to enthusiasm and certainty, they blunder along like people lost in a fog.

It is to these needs and these lacks that Pelmanism comes as an answer. The "twelve little gray books" are a remarkable achievement. Not only do they contain the discoveries that science knows about the mind and its workings, but the treat-



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

Judge Ben B. Lindsey is known throughout the whole modern world for his work in the Juvenile Court of Denver. Years ago his vision and courage lifted children out of the cruelties and stupidities of the criminal law, and forced society to recognize its duties and responsibilities in connection with "the citizens of to-morrow." His laws and his court-procedure have been made the model for Acts of Parliament in Great Britain. He is as much an authority in France and Germany and Austria and Italy.

ment is so simple that the truths may be grasped by anyone of average education.

In plain words, what Pelmanism has done is to take psychology out of the college and put it into harness for the day's work. It lifts great, helpful truths out of the back water and plants them in the living stream.

As a matter of fact, Pelmanism ought to be the beginning of education instead of a remedy for its faults. First of all, it teaches the science of self-realization; it makes the student *discover* himself; it acquaints him with his sleeping powers and shows him how to develop them. The method is *exercise*, not of the haphazard sort, but a steady, increasing kind that brings each hidden power to full strength without strain or break.

Pelmanism Pays Large Returns

The human mind is *not* an automatic device. It will *not* "take care of itself." Will power, originality, decision, resourcefulness, imagination, initiative, courage—these things are not gifts but results. Every one of these qualities can be developed by effort just as muscles can be developed by exercise. I do not mean by this that the individual can add to the brains that God gave him, but he can learn to make use of the brains that he has instead of letting them fall into flabbiness through disuse.

Other methods and systems that I have examined, while realizing the value of mental exercise, have made the mistake of limiting their efforts to the development of some single sense. What Pelmanism does is to consider the mind as a whole and treat it as a whole. It goes in for mental team play, training the mind as a unity.

Its big value, however, is the instructional note. Each lesson is accompanied by a work sheet that is really a progress sheet. The student goes forward under a teacher in the sense that he is followed through

from first to last, helped, guided and encouraged at every turn by conscientious experts.

This point, that is its strength to me, may prove to be the weakness of the course. Americans want everything at once. They love to think that they can find something to take at night that will make them "100 per cent. efficient" by morning. Pelmanism is no miracle. It calls for application. But I know of nothing that pays larger returns on an investment of one's spare time from day to day.

So I say that Pelmanism is one of the great discoveries of the day. Properly followed, the course guarantees the acquisition of the best of all wealth—the functioning to full capacity of that marvelous machine we call "the mind."

(Signed) BEN B. LINDSEY.

Note: As Judge Lindsey has pointed out, Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. It has stood the test of twenty years. Its students are in every country in the world. Its benefits are attested by 500,000 men and women in all walks and conditions of life.

The course takes no account of class, creed, or circumstance. Its values are for all. Business men, from the great captains of commerce to their clerks, are ardent Pelmanists.

Professional men—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, artists, authors—have come to the knowledge that Pelmanism will help them to surmount difficulties and achieve a greater degree of success in their vocations. Women—both in the home and in business—find Pelmanism an answer to their problems.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study. Half an hour daily will enable the student to finish in three months.

A special system keeps the examiners in close personal touch with the students right through the course, and insures that individual attention which is so essential to the success of a study of this character.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"Mind and Memory" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it.

In its pages will be found the comment and experience of men and women of every trade, profession, and calling, telling how Pelmanism works—the observations of scientists with respect to such vital questions as age, sex, and circumstance in their bearing on success—"stories from the life" and brilliant little essays on personality, opportunity, etc.—all drawn from facts. So great has been the demand that "Mind and Memory" has already gone into a third edition of 100,000.

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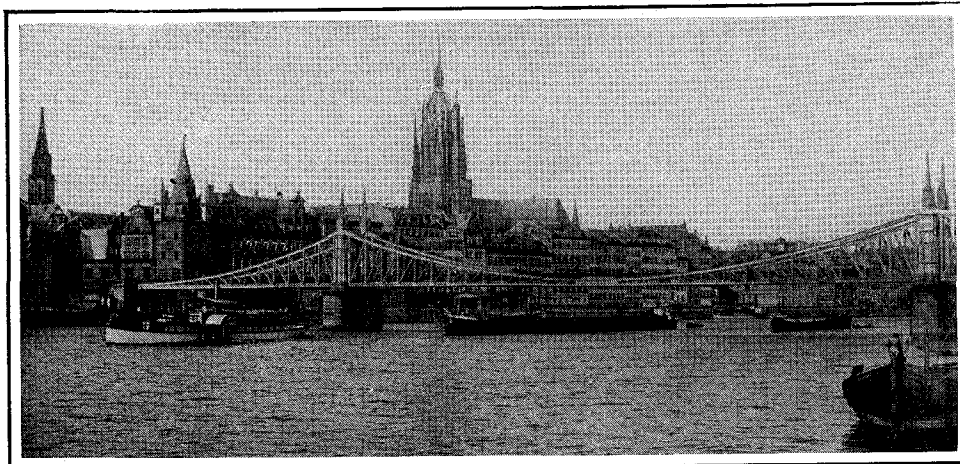
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The Outlook

APRIL 21, 1920



Bain News Service

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, A GERMAN CITY OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH

THE FRENCH ADVANCE INTO THE GERMAN NEUTRALIZED ZONE

THE view of Great Britain as to France's occupation of Frankfort, Darmstadt, and other German towns is that it was precipitate and that repressive measures should have been taken only by the Allies jointly. Lloyd George's statement intimated that Great Britain's view was held also by Belgium, Italy, and the United States—which is certainly not the fact as regards Belgium, at least. Joint participation by the Allies in action should, in the English view, have been deferred until France's "suspicions of Germany's ulterior motives and deliberate flouting" of the Peace Treaty became accomplished fact.

But France urges strongly that this "accomplished fact" is just what exists. In her reply to the British note she says

that Germany on one day agreed not to send supplementary forces into the Ruhr district, and the next day sent them; that this was but the last of a long series of violations. M. Millerand, the French Premier, instances the other German violations of Treaty promises—"failure to deliver coal as agreed on under the Treaty, refusal to surrender those guilty of atrocities, failure to comply with the terms of the armistice on reparations, and refusal to disarm." He points out that France could not always passively accept these violations.

There is a note of disappointment and bitterness in the French statement in one paragraph: "The question might be asked when the British Government, which no doubt has not measured the danger of these systematic violations, would stop in the path of concessions. France, in any case, was obliged to say: 'That is enough.'" In other respects the French statement is conciliatory and friendly to the Allies, and expresses France's desire to act in concert with them and her constant care to keep them informed of her attitude and her action. The coming meeting of the Supreme Council at San Remo is to deal with this and other subjects.

An interesting and significant feature of the situation has been Germany's appeal to the League of Nations. Germany is not a member of the League. But appeals from non-member nations against alleged injustice from a member of the League are provided for under the Treaty. Germany's contention is that France's individual action is in violation of Articles X and XI of the League's Covenant.

The more the situation is studied, the more evident it is that Germany has

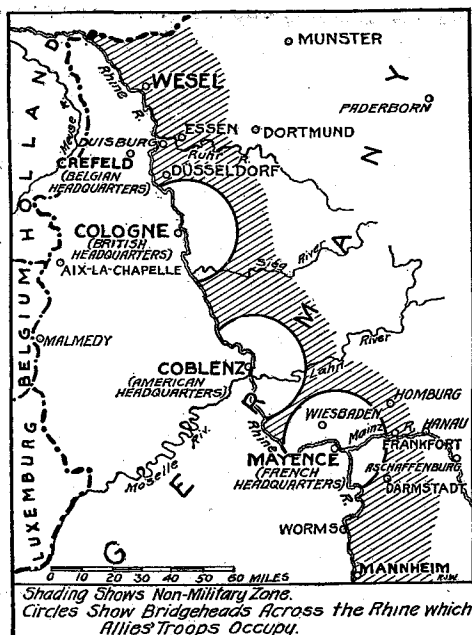
been deliberately exaggerating the Ruhr industrial troubles in order to strengthen her military possibilities, and that, despite the Kapp political fiasco, the militaristic spirit in Germany is controlling the supposedly Socialist Government of Ebert.

The occupation of Frankfort, Homburg, Hanau, and Darmstadt (see accompanying map), briefly mentioned last week, met no organized resistance. There were a few German casualties, apparently the result of excitement and disregard of orders by individual French and German soldiers, but little hostile demonstration.

The Allied forces hold not only German occupied territory on the left bank of the Rhine, but also bridge-head areas on the right bank which penetrate the neutralized zone, thirty-one and a quarter miles wide, paralleling the Rhine's course. In this neutralized zone no German fortification, armies, or military occupation of any sort is permissible, under the Treaty.

The American Army of Occupation is now said to be about nineteen thousand. Coblenz is its headquarters, and its bridge-head section on the right bank includes the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The French advance, under General Degoutte, of course was from the neighboring French occupied region, not from France itself.

The true crux of the Anglo-Franco-German crisis is well expressed in a comment by the New York "Times" on the



THE GERMAN NEUTRALIZED ZONE EAST OF THE RHINE



Wide World Photos

GENERAL DEGOUTTE

English feeling that action was to be the "last resort."

The French, who had seen enough matters intrusted to the honor of the German Government, thought that this was the last resort; that it was time to show the Germans that they were expected to take the Treaty seriously. The other Allies disagreed with the French and refused to co-operate in the advance—except the Belgians, who very sensibly sank their original doubts as to the expediency of the measure in consideration of "asserting the principle of the solidarity of the Allies before Germany, and as a token of friendship to France."

ECONOMIC FACTORS IN EUROPE

COMMERCIALLY in the Mediterranean the Italians have been forging to the fore. Genoa rivals Marseilles. Naples follows. Now Trieste has come in, an asset to Italy, as the French consider it. Shall Fiume be added to make still greater the Italian lead?

Hence, according to the French, while the city of Fiume proper (where most of the people are Italian) might logically be under Italian political control, you cannot separate a city from its surrounding country, and in this case the Croatian hinterland, pure Slav, surrounds the city proper. Croatian commerce, however, covers only a small part of the trade of Fiume; the port's principal use is in the transit of goods to and from Central Europe. It thus occupies a distinctly international position, and as such should be under Allied control. In truth, Fiume economically is infinitely more important than Fiume politically. Whether the political control of the city goes to Italy, and that of the surrounding region to Yugoslavia, or whether the Fiuman region is administered by the League of Nations, one thing is sure—the economic condition of Central Europe demands that the port be free, like Hamburg, with advantages to all alike.

The Paris Peace Conference has changed the face of Central Europe by carving ethnographically new states out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. But the Conference showed little grasp of the economic aspect. Whatever may be said against the Dual Empire politically, economically it was an interdependent whole. Austria supplied the industries, Hungary the farming products, Czechoslovakia the coal and iron. But of the Danubian states to-day one has food but no fuel, one fuel but little food, and so on. This part of Central Europe may not again cohere politically, but in order to save itself economically it should. We shall doubtless see the advent of a Danubian economic confederation.

In general, Europe's economic face is

a begging face. To be fed and clothed, to set the wheels of her industries going, to become once more self-supporting and prosperous, Europe must buy not only food and clothing and coal but raw materials abroad; she cannot get them at home. Most of what she wants America can supply. But Europe cannot pay cash, and until she can pay us in the finished products we need we must grant her credit, and long credit at that. It is the only way to restore the European economic balance.

If we will not help Europe because of Europe, then let us help Europe because of America. If we cannot be unselfish, then let us do something on the plane of what has been called "enlightened self-interest." For the sooner normal international economic relations are restored, the sooner will the international balance regain its wonted poise and *we* be helped.

AMERICA AND ARMENIA

THE recent hearings concerning the Armenians before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, according to its report, "clearly establish the truth of the reported atrocities and massacres from which these unfortunate people have suffered, and impress us deeply that deplorable conditions of insecurity and starvation exist in Armenia to-day." The report might have been expanded by Lord Bryce's recent statement:

The more evidence available is collected and studied, the better and the more clearly will it be shown that the character and policy of Turkish Government is the same now as it was when it ordered the Greek massacres of 1822, the Bulgarian massacres of 1876, the Armenian massacres of 1894-6, and the still more awful massacres of 1915.

The situation in Armenia, as disclosed by the latest advices, is more serious than ever. In the province of Cilicia, part of ancient Armenia and where many Armenians still live, 20,000 Armenians have been murdered, if we may believe Armenian accounts. According to American testimony, in the city of Marash alone 8,000 were killed. The American hospital at Marash was bombarded and the American flag fired on. The American orphanage was burned. It had been sheltering eighty-five Armenian girls after their release from Turkish harems. All were massacred.

If the situation is thus dreadful on the western border of Armenia, the situation on the eastern border is also increasingly terrifying. The Tartars, Turks, and Kurds there are well armed and are in a position to destroy the unarmed remnant of the Armenian race before any munitions could reach it. Hence, while shipment of arms from England or America to Armenia might conceivably be used

as an excuse to start new massacres and thus defeat its own end, most friends of Armenia, we think, will not be displeased that the Senate Committee recommends our Government to provide arms and equipment for an Armenian army sufficiently large to police the country.

The Committee further recommends that an American warship and marines be sent to Batum, on the Black Sea, and that marines be landed to protect Americans there and along the railway to Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

The Committee did not approve of any authorization of the President to use United States military and naval forces to restore and preserve tranquillity in Armenia until by treaty that country's exact geographical status had been fixed. But it did, we are glad to note, recommend a Senate resolution congratulating the Armenian people on the Paris Peace Council's recognition of the independence of their republic. We hope that some Armenians will remain alive to appreciate the good wishes of the Senate.

THE RACE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

NOW that the war is over, the movement for the independence of the territory comprised in the South African Union seems to gain strength. Recently there was held in South Africa the first Parliamentary election since 1915. The result was a moral triumph for the radical elements, namely, the Labor group and the Nationalists. The slogan of the "South African Nationalist party" is "South Africa for the Dutch." It increased the number of its seats in the lower house (which has all the initiative in legislation) of Parliament from twenty-seven to forty-three. The labor group, a negligible quantity in the 1915 election, captured twenty-one seats. At the same time the Unionist party, the party of the British in South Africa, was reduced from forty representatives in Parliament to twenty-five. And the representation of the Pro-Empire "South African party" was reduced from fifty-four delegates to forty. The "South African party" (without the "Nationalist") has been led by General Jan Christian Smuts and the late General Louis Botha, both of them influential figures at the Paris Peace Conference. The personnel of the new Parliament is completed by three Independents.

Thus a coalition of the forces favorable to adhering to the British Empire would have sixty-five votes. If General Hertzog, the Nationalist leader, can persuade the Laborites to ally themselves with him, he could muster sixty-four votes. It will be seen, then, that even if the British delegates and their Smuts-Botha Dutch

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World



GETTING PANICKY

Darling in the New York Tribune



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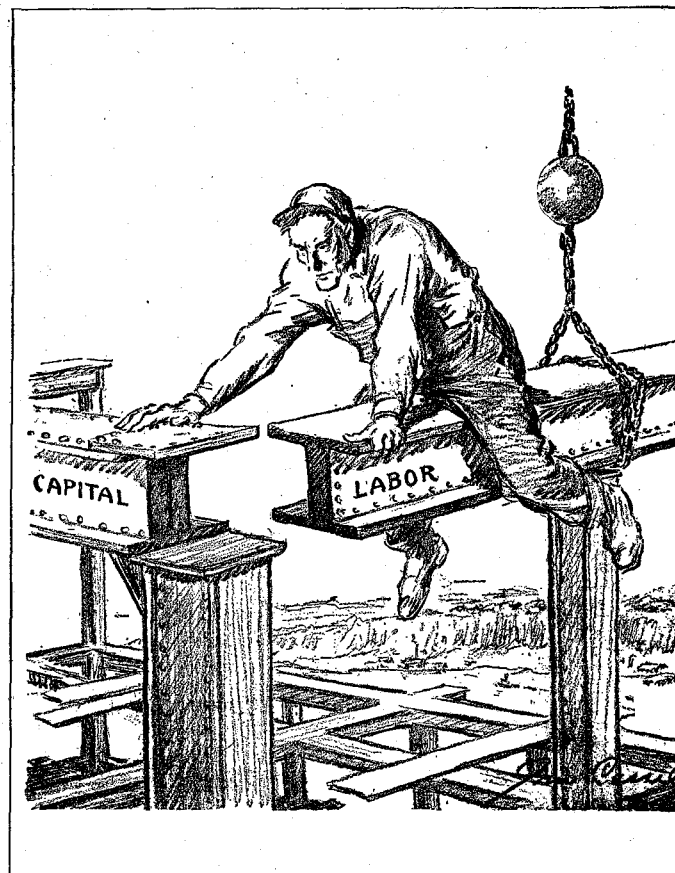
ALL READY BUT THE LAST BUTTON

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



THE GREAT GOLD DISCOVERY OF THIS CENTURY

Cassel in the New York Evening World



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HOME BUILDING!

afforded by the New York State League of Women Voters. The Committee on Education of this League, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Caspar Whitney, has arranged a "Correspondence Course on Education for Citizenship," and furnishes a list of papers which already are or will be published for the purpose of acquainting women with the questions with which in politics they will have directly or indirectly to deal. These papers cost but ten cents each, or twelve for one dollar. Most of the topics treated have, or should have, as much interest for male as for female, for conservative as well as progressive, voters.

Take as an example the "Proposed Legislation Endorsed by the League of Women Voters"—the eight-hour day and the minimum wage for women in industry. Those who believe that the Legislature should prescribe a limit of time for women's work and a minimum limit of wage for which they should work, and those who think that every woman should be left to decide for herself how many hours she will work and what wages she will demand, are equally interested in the problem. We hope, therefore, that the League of Women Voters will circulate their pamphlets among men as well as among women, for we are quite sure that such education is needed no less by male than by female voters. The address of the chairman of the Committee on Education is the New York State Headquarters of the League of Women Voters, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City

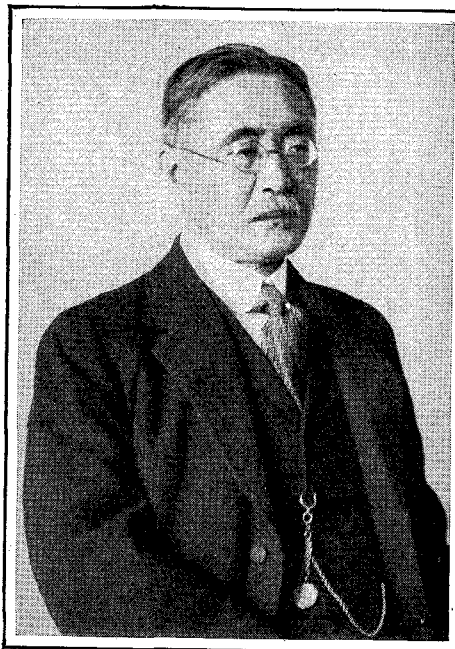
A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A CORRESPONDENT in Geneva, Switzerland, writes us that at the first Convention of the League of Red Cross Societies, recently held in that city, Dr. Inazo Nitobé, of Japan, made a rather remarkable address on the League of Nations. In fact, at this Red Cross Convention he was an official delegate from the League of Nations. In the course of his speech he dwelt upon the fact, which has already been pointed out in these pages, that the League of Nations is actually in existence; that the Council of the League has met twice; and that the League has performed some important work and adopted some important policies which are being rapidly put into effect. Dr. Nitobé laid emphasis on his belief that the League of Nations "is not a power superimposed upon independent sovereign states; it is not a super-state. . . . It is a great co-ordinating scheme."

The reason why he appeared at a Red Cross Convention as a delegate from the League was because in Article XXV the League specifically states that one of its functions is to promote "the improve-

ment of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world." Of the League's achievements in the brief period of its existence Dr. Nitobé said:

The work done may not be easily visible to general eyes, any more than the best work done by the Red Cross—whose greatest activities are, if I mistake not, in the field of battle, or by the bedside of the dying, or in poverty-stricken families—anyway, far out of sight of the every-day throng. So the first work of the League of Nations has been largely in places outside the normal well-governed communities of the world.



DR. INAZO NITOBÉ

If you go to the ravaged district of the Sarre Basin, or to the disputed frontier of Poland, or to the newly created (or rather restored) city of Dantsic—there you will see that the League of Nations is already a powerful reality. Then again take the International Labor Conference, which met in Washington two months ago, and which passed resolutions epoch-making in the history of labor, elevating its dignity, protecting the health of women and children all over the world; or take the functions of the International Health Office now in process of formation. The League of Nations is also at work on the Constitution of the Permanent Court of International Justice, where disputes between countries shall be submitted for arbitration. It is also engaged in regulating matters concerning ports and transit between country and country.

Already over forty Governments have either joined or signified their desire to join the League.

Dr. Nitobé, as our readers know, is one of the most distinguished educators of Japan. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been a student in various German universities, was long connected with the law faculty of the University of Tokyo, and has been an exchange professor from Japan to the United States. He is an admirable representative of the liberal and progressive Japanese.

IS THE SENATE OUR HOUSE OF LORDS?

WE print on another page a communication from Dr. James Wallace, President of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, in which, as a result of his exasperation at the mangling of the Peace Treaty by the Senate, he suggests the abolition of that body, or at least that it should be shorn of its power to block essential legislation as the House of Lords in the British Parliament has been shorn of a similar power.

Dr. Wallace is doubtless ironical, but those who will study the Senatorial debates as reported in the "Congressional Record" will be inclined to share his exasperation. Our readers will recall that in the resolutions to the Peace Treaty as finally framed by the Senate and sent to the President there occurred this statement:

"In consenting to the ratification of the Treaty with Germany, the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice adopted by the Senate, June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland, a consummation which it is hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations."

This extraordinary statement constitutes the Fifteenth Reservation to the Treaty. While this glorious sentiment about Ireland was being adopted Senator Thomas, of Colorado, proposed that the same language should be adopted by the Senate regarding "the grievances and aspirations of the people of Korea for the restoration of their ancient kingdom and its emancipation from the tyranny of Japan," and urged the Senate to declare that Korea should be admitted as a member of the League of Nations. Whereupon Senator Williams, of Mississippi, asked why similar sympathy and a similar declaration should not include Algeria and Morocco, subjects of France, and Tunis and the Dodecanese Islands, now subjects of Italy. Senator Thomas assented, and suggested that the Irish resolution should be made to include the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam, and the island of Yap. After considerable discussion the Senate declined to include Korea, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, the Dodecanese Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam, and the island of Yap in its sympathies and its desire to add to the number of free and independent nations in the League of Nations, and voted only for Ireland.

Doubtless one explanation is that the Yappish and Guamish vote in the coming Presidential election is not as important

as the Irish vote. The adoption of the Fifteenth Reservation as a result of the motion by Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, and the ironical debate upon Korea, the French colonies in Africa, and our own dependencies, have made some people suspicious of the good faith of the Senate in passing some of the other reservations.

THAT HUMAN BEING— LEONARD WOOD

UNDER the title of this editorial the "Metropolitan Magazine" for April publishes one of the most illuminating articles on the character and achievements of General Wood which has anywhere appeared. It is from the pen of Hermann Hagedorn, author of "A Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt" and numerous volumes of poetry and prose, and a frequent contributor to The Outlook.

Mr. Hagedorn's article is the best answer we have seen to those timorous and self-styled liberals who affect to see in General Wood a specter of transplanted Prussianism.

The record of General Wood's handling of the Gary strike situation, as told in Mr. Hagedorn's article, is a complete answer to this unsubstantiated obsession. General Wood handled the Gary situation just as any courageous and civil-minded mayor or governor might have done under the same circumstances. In fact, General Wood's action in Gary puts to shame the Prussian actions which our civil authorities have taken in several of our industrial centers during recent labor disturbances.

It will be remembered that Wood was in Gary at the request of the Governor of Indiana. He went himself, to the consternation of short-sighted political advisers, instead of sending a subordinate. Arriving in Gary, he gathered about him the Mayor and the leading city officials. The Mayor explained the situation confronting the authorities. He pointed out that the real source of trouble lay, not with the strikers themselves, but with certain agitators who had, during the war, fought the draft and the Liberty Loans and were now spurring the strikers to violence.

General Wood sent for the strike leaders and one of the agitators, and he called in some ex-service men whom he had passed as he came to the conference. He told them that he was about to issue a proclamation forbidding parades, public assemblages in the streets, and the carrying of firearms, and explained carefully why the regulations called for in this proclamation were necessary. Then he turned to the ex-service men, strikers themselves, but Americans first. He found that they

had put on their uniforms because they thought they might help them to keep order among their fellow-strikers. The General congratulated them and thanked them for their thought. Through them he sent this message to the ex-service men of Gary:

"Tell the men that I should be glad to have their help in keeping order in Gary. All who volunteer will be sworn in as deputy sheriffs."

Then he turned to the labor leaders and told them that the military forces were in Gary, not in the interests of the steel operators nor in the interests of the strikers, but to maintain law and order, to protect citizens and strikers and operators alike with absolute impartiality. The conversation between Leonard Wood and the chief of the strike leaders which followed is worth repeating in full as it is reported by Mr. Hagedorn:

"General," said the strike leader, "that's fair enough. That's just what we want. What about picketing?"

The General's answer came quick and clear. "Picketing in reasonable numbers is permissible. Mr. Anderson, I mean by that that your picketing must consist of offering arguments, remonstrances, anything of that kind which you may want to offer to the workers in the steel mills to bring them round to your point of view. But in no circumstances must you offer them personal violence, nor must you use threats. I say reasonable numbers, and by that I mean you may have two or three men in one part of the street and two or three twenty or thirty yards away, and so on."

"I get you, General. What about picketing at the gates?"

"You may have a small party on picket duty at the gates. I say 'reasonable number' and restrict you to small parties, not because I do not have absolute confidence in you and your associates to help us keep order, but because I am afraid that if these parties are allowed to consist of a considerable number of men they are liable to contain some elements that stand for disorder, and I am afraid, Mr. Anderson, that you will not be able to control your own people."

"I see the point. How about meetings?"

"Have all you want. It's your Constitutional right. But have them indoors and don't let any one preach sedition. The reason I don't want you to hold them outdoors is because outdoor meetings cannot be controlled by the men in charge of them. You can have any one you want to address your meetings. But you will be personally responsible that no disorder occurs and that nothing is said advocating the overthrow of American institutions."

From the labor leader General Wood turned to the agitator of unsavory causes and said sharply:

"You have come to this country to find a freedom which was denied you in the land of your birth. You have established yourself here and, I understand, have built up a lucrative business. You are a man of some education and should

know better than to use your talents for the purpose of stirring up people who do not understand our language or our institutions to violence against our government. You have done everything in your power to overthrow the system of law and order which gave you the opportunity to live and work and prosper to any extent that your native abilities permitted. I want you to understand clearly that you stand here to-day under a military régime which has just been instituted for the purpose of maintaining law and order. If during the time the military are in control you utter or publish inflammatory matter tending to stir up these people to the point where they disregard law and order and resort to violence, you will be promptly suppressed, and, if necessary, shot. Do you understand?"

The man understood and slipped from the room, and General Wood turned again to the friends of law and order among the striking workmen.

"I am here to maintain law and order, and law and order are going to be maintained. Don't you want to help maintain them yourselves?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Yes, General!"

"You bet you!"

"You are simply American citizens, protecting your own homes. I want you to know that the military want conflict less than anybody. I hope there will be no trouble, now that we understand each other."

When the troops arrived, they had nothing but patrol duty to perform. No shot was fired, nor was there any hostility to the military forces while they remained in Gary. General Wood had won the confidence of both sides to the dispute, and this confidence in his character and in his fair-mindedness made any appeal to the force, which lay ready at his hand, absolutely unnecessary.

General Wood came to Gary in the uniform of a soldier, but his actions were clothed in the civilian spirit. He accomplished through civil-minded appreciation of the human factors in the case a thousand times as much as he could have accomplished had he been backed by all the bayonets in the American Army and nothing else.

Only those who so curiously confuse courage and firmness with the specter of Prussianism can misunderstand the reason for General Wood's success in Gary or the reason why he is being supported by a large and loyal following in his candidacy for the Republican nomination. Whether or not Leonard Wood is ever nominated for the Presidency, his handling of the Gary situation affords a valuable precedent for the treatment of all industrial conflicts. His principles of action may be summed up in the following phrases: Absolute loyalty to the interest of the general public; frank, absolute justice in dealing with all parties to the conflict; a firm stand for the maintenance of all Constitutional rights, and a rigid insistence upon law and order.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

THE NEW YORK FESTIVAL OF MUSIC

I WAS sure that it would be a big event, but not sure that it would be a great event. For life has taught me that bigness is not always greatness; indeed, the two seem sometimes inconsistent.

A big event the Festival of Music certainly was. One of the biggest armories in the city was hired for the purpose. The orchestra numbered one hundred and fifty; the chorus varied—generally over one thousand, one evening one thousand five hundred. The audience was semi-officially reported to me as five thousand five hundred, I had roughly estimated it as between six thousand and seven thousand. There were no vacant seats, and generally there were not a few standing.

New Yorkers put a high value upon time. Every ticket-holder to a public performance thinks himself punctual if he arrives at the door of the concert hall or the theater the moment the performance is announced to begin. It does not occur to him that it takes time for five thousand people to get into a hall and find their seats. Even at church there are always a goodly number who apparently plan to arrive after the "General Confession." I am tempted to confess their sins for them. The arrangements at the Festival of Music for this late-arriving audience were admirable. There were separate entrances for the floor and the balcony. A stentorian voice at the main entrance repeated every minute the announcement, "Entrance to the balconies at the side." The seats were camp-stools, clamped together. The rows were clearly designated by numbers chalked upon the floor, and there were plenty of ushers who understood their business. The fire-escapes were open for the exit, and at the end of the performance the house was emptied with extraordinary facility.

There were six performances during the week of Tuesday, April 6, to Sunday, April 11, inclusive:

Tuesday, 8:15 P.M.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

Wednesday, 8:15 P.M.—Rachmaninoff Programme.

Friday, 8:15 P.M.—"The Pilgrim's Progress," by Edgar Stillman Kelley.

Saturday, 2:30 P.M.—Bach—Beethoven—Brahms.

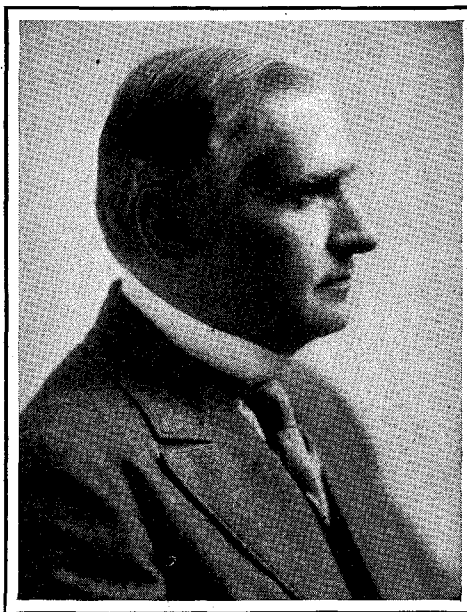
Saturday, 8:15 P.M.—"The Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz.

Sunday, 3 P.M.—Farewell Programme, ending with last movement from the "Farewell" Symphony, by Haydn.

Of these performances I attended three: "Elijah," "The Pilgrim's Progress," and the "Bach-Beethoven-Brahms."

The "Elijah" has been made familiar to most music-lovers, in fragments, by the church, the concert-room, and the parlor. Never have I heard it so splendidly rendered as on Tuesday night.

Mendelssohn is quoted as saying respecting the "Elijah," "I am most anxious to do full justice to the dramatic element." Leader, chorus, orchestra, and soloists all caught the spirit of the great composer and fulfilled his purpose. The choruses represented with great dramatic power the changing passions of the volatile people. Mr. Louis Graveure as "Elijah" was successively defiant of the King, scornful of the loud-voiced praying of the priests of Baal, wrathful at their frauds, and discouraged, disheartened, and longing to die upon the failure of his attempted reform of apostate Israel. My



(C) Mishkin

WALTER DAMROSCH

only disappointment was in the rendering of the famous trio, "Lift thine eyes." That is a rest period intervening in the midst of a too strenuous life; it is a moment of spiritual luxury, not to be hurried through, but to be rendered in the spirit of Peter on the Mount of Transfiguration who wanted to make three tabernacles that he might dwell there forever.

Mrs. Hodgkinson's "Version of The Pilgrim's Progress" is not a great poem, and it is unjust to compare it with Bunyan's famous allegory, the greatest work of its kind in literature. But she has made a libretto far and away superior to the libretto of most operas, and one which preserves the spiritual meaning of Bunyan's prose poem. A New York newspaper writer criticises Mr. Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress" as composed "with one eye on the oratorical platform and the other on the operatic stage." It is true that he intentionally combined some elements both of the oratorio and of the opera in his music. This is, to my thinking, a cause for commendation, not for criticism. The reader can attribute this judgment either to the fact that I am very fond both of music and of the drama,

and therefore of the best of the operas; or to the fact that I agree with Luther that the devil is not exclusively entitled to good music.

Certain it is that Mr. Kelley by his music enabled us to visualize Vanity Fair. We saw the aimless, pleasure-loving crowd; we heard their hollow merriment endeavoring in vain to drown the protests of their empty and hungry hearts; and every now and then we heard the celestial voices which cheered the hearts and strengthened the faith of Christian and Faithful—voices which the Atheist, Worldly Wiseman, Money-Love, and Madame Bubble could not hear. Mr. Lambert Murphy, who represented both the Evangelist and the Atheist, well interpreted the contrast in their characters, and by his dramatic rendering of the Atheist might have suggested to a sensitive hearer the operatic stage. He was not the serious-minded and sometimes sorrowful unbeliever whom one not infrequently meets in our day in college circles, but the scornful disbeliever in God, humanity, and law; the cynical Atheist of John Bunyan's time as John Bunyan saw him. The spirit of this cynic's mockery and his unmirthful laughter was admirably interpreted by Mr. Kelley's music and by Mr. Murphy's rendering.

I am not accustomed to think generally that the old wine is the best, but there is no modern musician who appeals to me as does Johann Sebastian Bach. Dr. J. Fred Wille has given an almost National reputation to Bethlehem by the Bach Choir which he has created, and the Bach music which twice a year, at Christmas and at Easter, this Choir renders under his leadership. We feared—at least I did—that the spirit of anarchy which has thrown our railways into such confusion would make it impossible for the Bach Choir to fulfill their engagement for Saturday afternoon. But combine plenty of money and illimitable energy, and nothing seems impossible. Mr. Charles M. Schwab got together what a newspaper despatch calls "a great fleet of automobiles," and brought the Bach Choir from Bethlehem with such promptitude that they arrived about simultaneously with late arrivings in the audience.

That I put the Bach choruses and chorals rendered by this Choir, under the sympathetic leadership of its creator, as a fitting climax to a really great musical festival may perhaps be attributed in part to my delight in the music which they interpreted to us. I believe this is the first time the Bach Choir has been heard in New York; it ought not to be the last time. Cannot some one of the great churches of the city secure the money and give next Easter the Passion music of Bach in the religious atmos-

where which only a church can furnish? To what better use could the Bishop of New York devote St. John's Cathedral a year from this spring than to such a service of music?

I cannot close this uncritical account of a great musical festival without venturing to express for all who attended it, as well as for myself, grateful thanks to those who made the enjoyment and inspiration of this occasion possible. Who they were I do not know. It is certain that the money taken in at the doors could never have met the expenditures involved in the preparation and the performance.

I may also take the occasion to express appreciation of the long years of service

rendered to the people of New York by the Damrosch family, a service which the Festival of Music strikingly illustrates. Thirty-five years ago, on the occasion of the death of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, I wrote in the then "Christian Union" the following sentences: "It was solely by the highest qualities that Dr. Damrosch won his position. He was more than a musical conductor. He was a musical interpreter; he brought to his profession a broad and generous scholarship, and a pure, high, and noble aim, from the pursuit of which he never turned aside, in the pursuit of which he never faltered and never stooped to unworthy means." What I then said of the father can be said with equal truth of his sons, Walter and Frank

Damrosch. They have taken up their father's work and carried it on in their father's spirit till, with many aids, but also in spite of much indifference, coldness, and hostile criticism, they have helped to make New York City a great musical center. No one in the audience of the Festival of Music who had any capacity for appreciating the unexpressed spirit of a great unorganized body could doubt that these audiences were composed of real music lovers. No one familiar with the history of New York City for the last forty years could doubt that the power of these audiences to appreciate music was in a very considerable measure due to the educational and inspirational work of the Damrosches, father and sons.

TELL THE TRUTH PAPERS

BY SHERMAN ROGERS

Beginning with this issue The Outlook will publish a series of papers by Sherman Rogers on current phases of the labor problem.

Although still a young man, Mr. Rogers has spent many years of his life as a worker in the logging camps of the Puget Sound district of the Pacific Coast, first as a lumber-jack, then foreman, then assistant superintendent. He has traveled all over the United States,

and knows the condition and aspirations of the wage-worker at first hand. His cure for labor troubles and labor unrest is "to tell the truth."

In this, the first paper of the series, Mr. Rogers gives the facts about the "outlaw" railway strike, which is literally paralyzing the industrial life of large areas of the country.—THE EDITORS.

I—THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE

THE sudden switchmen's strike has brought the country to a realization that the acute unrest of last fall was not a flash in the pan. Every one understanding the situation realizes that the conditions responsible for the unauthorized walkout must be dissected as a scientist dissects a bug, and a sane and unprejudiced settlement be made. I don't mean a settlement of wages merely, but a settlement wherein all of the facts in the matter will be placed on the table, face up, propaganda entirely eliminated, half truths qualified by bringing the other half to the surface—and that is the only way it can be settled. No employers' camouflage nor labor union camouflage should be tolerated in settling this affair. Distorted statements of half truths on both sides should be roundly condemned.

I do not defend the action of the strikers, because I think it is an outrage that the public should be distressed, thrown out of employment, and brought to the verge of starvation by the hot-headed action of a small minority. The action of the leader in the strike is indefensible from a standpoint of the people's rights. However, I am in sympathy with the switchmen's demand for a living wage. The switchmen and car shopmen have been very patient. For the last eight months they have lived principally on promises, and promises do not buy shoes or food, or pay rents; but while we are roundly condemning the strikers we should also condemn those in authority who have turned a deaf ear to the appeals

of the switchmen and car shopmen for a fair wage.

Seven months ago the car shopmen and switchmen were promised relief by the Administration through the instrumentality of an immediate decline in the high cost of living—a promise that could not be and has not been fulfilled. This army of workers have stood by their guns while practically every class of labor in America was receiving increases by leaps and bounds; garment workers' and tailors' wages have gone up to an alarming degree; coal miners have been raised twenty-seven per cent; individual shops throughout the country have granted substantial increases; and the switchmen and car shopmen have noted this with chagrin.

This condition of affairs gave the radical agitator a chance to get in his deadly work, and, being wide awake twenty-four hours a day, he has taken instant advantage of the situation, and has fanned the flames of discontent in every conceivable manner; and of course the radical agitator is one of the great factors in this strike. If there had been less camouflage, less beating around the bush, and a little more straight-from-the-shoulder dealings with the problems of the switchmen, the radical agitator would not have found his job so easy.

I was in Chicago last fall when the car shopmen were threatening strike. At that time I had a long talk with some of the workers. They were very outspoken in their condemnation of the railway brotherhoods. They unqualifiedly charged that

the brotherhoods were working their heads off for increases for the engineers and other well-paid railway labor, and were only half-heartedly working for a wage advance for those who actually needed it, namely, the fifty cents an hour man. I can give almost word for word the statement a switch foreman in Chicago made to me during that time. He said: "We are losing patience with the Brotherhoods because we feel that they are more interested in looking after the welfare of the highly skilled, highly paid railway men than they are in looking after us, and we're getting to the point where we've got to have some relief. If the highly paid engineer and conductor cannot live decently on the \$10 to \$15 a day they are receiving, how can they expect the switchman's family to live on \$4? We feel that the railway brotherhoods should leave the higher-paid man with his present salary and turn their attention to getting a decent living wage for underpaid switchmen and car shopmen. It looks to me that's what they'd do if they had a feeling of real brotherhood toward all railway workers. I am afraid that they are going to force us to start a separate union whereby the really underpaid man can receive instant recognition."

I heard a great deal of this line of talk among the switchmen all over the country, and the car shopmen were no less bitter. The prevailing opinion among this class of railway labor at that time seemed to be that the brotherhood was throwing them down. I personally do not believe that they were justified in this

feeling, but there is no doubt in my mind that they sincerely thought they were being slighted.

John Grunau, leader of the present strike, although bitterly condemned as a flaming Red, talked very rationally when I heard him last fall. He seemed to feel that it was necessary to gain emancipation from the brotherhoods to receive proper recognition of their wage demands. I had long conversations with striking switchmen of Buffalo and Cleveland a few days ago. A majority of them did not seem to me to have any extreme radical, revolutionary tendencies, but felt that they had to do something to get sufficient wages to meet the prevailing high cost of living. They produced figures to show that since the war began switchmen had received an increase of 50 per cent, while the cost of living has advanced from 95 to 125 per cent.

John Grunau is a natural-born leader, very emotional, and is inclined to be extremely suspicious. However, he did not appeal to me as being an anti-American, although he may have changed a lot in the months that have intervened since I saw him. On April 1, employed as a switch foreman or switch conductor, he was superseded by a regular conductor,

which, according to the rules of the union, appears to be a regular action. He immediately demanded reinstatement, and gave two hours to do so. His superiors asked to be given more time to consider the matter, and, according to reports, Grunau agreed to wait until three o'clock. According to Mr. Whitney, he appeared at twelve twenty-eight and demanded reinstatement by twelve-thirty. He then immediately walked down and pulled the men out, and this act at once precipitated like action throughout the Chicago yards.

I have not verified these statements, but there is no question that Grunau acted in a hot-headed manner and without due consideration to the hundreds of thousands of workingmen who will suffer hardships due to the strike, and his hot-headedness should be vigorously condemned.

The country is in no condition to condone "outlaw methods" in compelling wage increases. There is no question whatever but that the entire strike is a concerted move on the part of discontented union switchmen to secede from the mother union and form a separate organization, which they have, in fact, already done. They claim they are justi-

fied in that action. However, when any minority party, be it Wall Street or a labor union, attempts to secure satisfaction of its own grievances by seizing the Nation by the throat, it is time for every 100 per cent American to see to it that his executives yield nothing to blackmail. It is a case of "millions for defense" of justice "but not one cent" to buy off a threat.

This whole matter must be adjusted; must be adjusted in all fairness to the switchmen. Quite true, the switchmen owe a great responsibility to the American public; but it is equally true that the public have a deep responsibility in seeing that the car shopmen and switchmen receive an adequate wage. The indefensible action of the switchmen should not prevent them from receiving a speedy and impartial wage adjustment. Two wrongs do not make a right, and the American public should demand that when final adjustment is made it should be absolutely fair and just to all parties concerned, and the public should demand that red tape be eliminated in reaching this adjustment. In the meantime proper officials should courageously uphold the rights of one hundred and ten million people.

HIRAM JOHNSON

HIS ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

"WE all love Hiram," said a United States Senator the other day.

This appreciation of Hiram Johnson's popularity in the Senate will be echoed outside of that body. His popularity is founded on the respect due to a real personality and to a great State work.

Personality

First, as to the personality. As one thinks of it a thickset figure comes to mind, slightly under the medium height, the shoulders seemingly squarer on that account; a mobile face, surmounted by dark hair now getting gray; piercing eyes, now kindly, now amused, now defiant, now thoughtful; a firm mouth against a smooth-shaven chin; and the gestures one might expect from that kind of a figure, not graceful but emphatic, especially the downward drive of the right arm and its upward drive with the raised forefinger.

Why is Johnson popular? Because he has that indefinable thing we call charm. If, in his case, we try to define the elements in it, we shall probably think, first of all, of his voice, not in its sometimes rasping platform tones, but in the gentleness and persuasiveness of its conversational quality. There, indeed, Hiram Johnson speaks you softly. On the stage he is tempestuous. As he thunders, his deep-chested tones bespeak a constitution of iron and steel. Moved to the highest pitch of emotion, he fairly snaps

at his enemies, as Roosevelt did. In one of the California campaigns Johnson's opponent for office remarked: "The Southern Pacific Railway does not own me either, yet if I am elected Governor I shall not tear up its rails with my teeth."

The indignant invective in the Johnson speech is indeed frequently ferocious, but always forceful. For instance, at the Chicago Convention of 1912 he was the only Progressive who made a hostile majority give him its attention and listen to his address without interruption.

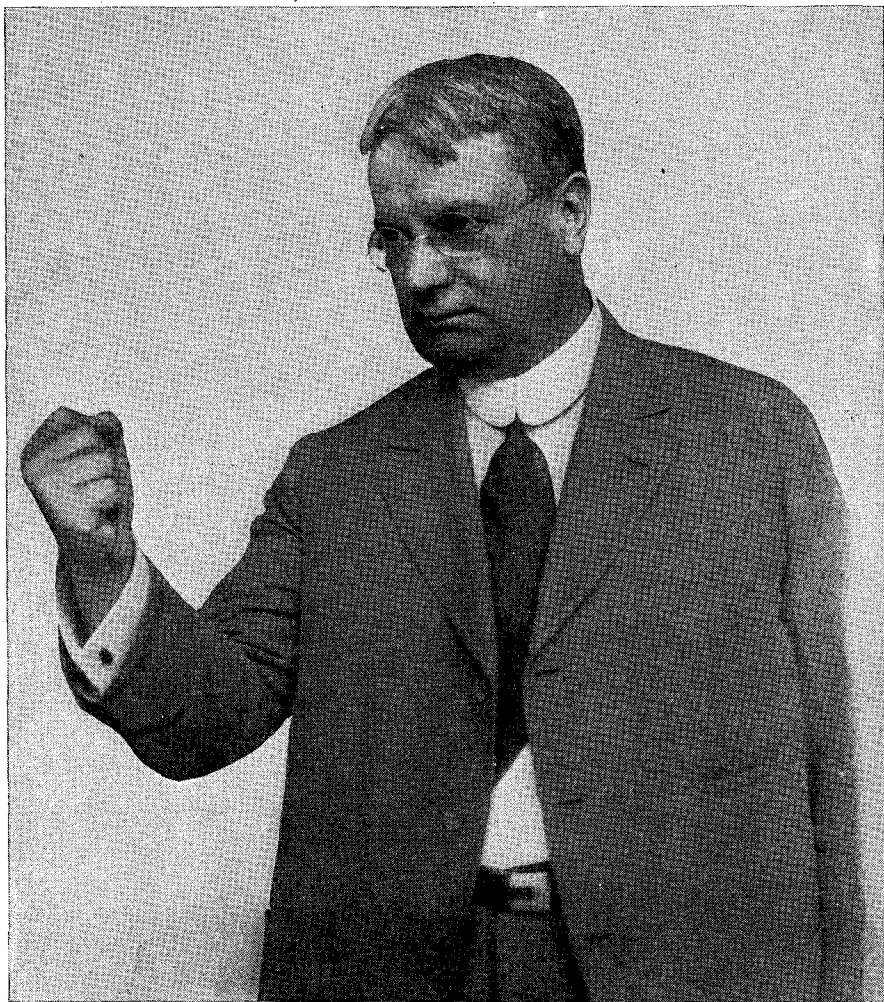
Whether in public or private speech, Senator Johnson expresses his views clearly, directly, frankly. He feels deeply and strongly and he means what he says. If he has a fault, it is that his consciousness of the vivid and the colorful leads him into much rhetoric. Sometimes, indeed, he rises thus to heights of eloquence; at other times his very exuberance of language lessens its value. Another detriment is the Johnson tendency towards sarcasm and satire. Now it is a clever and a popular man who can be either sarcastic or satirical and succeed. Yet Johnson does sometimes.

Both by birth and breeding Hiram Johnson is a Californian. He was born in Sacramento, the capital of the State, fifty-three and a half years ago, went to the Sacramento schools, was graduated from the University of California, and married a Sacramento girl. Incidentally, she is the only "Boss" he acknowledges.

Johnson began practicing law and was succeeding well enough to be called as an assistant to the staff of prosecuting attorneys in connection with the boodling cases of 1906-7, involving the leading State officials and all the San Francisco public utility corporations. For years the railways and those corporations had been looting the State of California and the city of San Francisco. Johnson had finished his part in the prosecuting work ably and was urged to take a more commanding charge of the whole case. It would have involved abandoning for the time his growing private practice with its potential prospects. He was a poor man. "I can't afford it," was his answer. At that very instant his telephone bell rang. "Frank Heney has been shot in the court-room," was the message. Francis J. Heney, the leading prosecutor of California, laid low! The case was thus crippled in its prosecution. "I'll take the case," exclaimed Hiram Johnson. Never, when such a crisis of public duty faced him, has he allowed the demands of his private life to interfere. And he won the case. Abe Ruef, the corporations' tool, was sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years.

A Governor

As a defender of justice Johnson had now leaped into deserved prominence. Instinctively a progressive in his political views, the heads of the progressive movement in California urged this new man



(C) Underwood & Underwood

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA

to take charge of their coming campaign. Here again Johnson would have to leave his law practice. Here again he consented.

Then, as now, he started with practically no organization. He hired an automobile. One of his sons drove it and another rang a bell as they passed through the villages to call the people together. They stopped in the center of every community and Johnson spoke to the citizens. He covered eighteen thousand miles in the State and had been speaking nearly two months before any one took him seriously as an actual candidate for the Governorship. Yet in the end he was elected on his own platform of "Kick the private interests out of politics." For, as he said, "In some form or other nearly every governmental problem that involves the health, the happiness or prosperity of the State has arisen because some private interest has intervened or has sought for its own gain to exploit either the resources or the politics of the State."

Governor Johnson fulfilled his platform promises. He delivered California from "invisible government." And he established humanity as well as justice. At his recommendation the Legislature enacted into law the following reforms:

Boss rule permanently impossible because of direct nomination, direct legislation, and the recall.

The extension of suffrage to women.
The centralization and systematization of the State's public business under a board of control.
State regulation of public utilities.
Non-partisan election of judges, school officials, and county officers.
Home rule for counties.
The destruction of political patronage by a Civil Service law.
A humaner policy for prisons and reform schools.
Free school text-books.
Conservation legislation.
An amended employers' liability act.
An eight-hour law for women.
The abolishment of child labor.

What State can show so great a change in so short a time?

The only adverse criticism made concerning California's legislative record has been with regard to the Japanese within her borders. Serious question arose whether the attempted legislation would not contravene our treaties with Japan—and our treaties are the supreme law of the land.

A Senator

Such is the record of a great leader in State politics, twice Governor of California. Then the question arose: Would he make a successful leader in National politics? Because a man has been a good Governor it does not follow that he will

make a good Senator. As Governor, Johnson's emphatic asset was his impatience with injustice. This quality has also been shown by him as Senator, especially with regard to those blots on our war service—the mail delay and the pay delay. As to other issues, the railway problem, for instance, many men disagree with his ideas looking towards greater Governmental control; it is to be remembered, however, that these are not mere theories; they were born amid the pains of railway oppression. And, as to labor problems, many men are waiting to see whether any possible disorder may lurk behind the Johnson radicalism.

Thus Johnson's assets stop and his liabilities begin. Of them the chief seems to be his failure to exhibit what we call "the international mind." But what can one expect from a man whose background and experience have had but a limited horizon? If President Wilson appears provincial, Hiram Johnson seems parochial.

Of an emotional nature, the very excess of Johnson's home virtues apparently clogs him when he considers foreign affairs. Extra emphasis tends to destroy a proper perspective.

Take the position of Johnson and the dozen other "irreconcilables" with regard to the League of Nations. We should not forget their services in vigorously pointing out the un-American features of the League's Wilsonian charter; these have inspired the Lodge resolutions, without which the Senate declines to ratify the Treaty. The extremists' remarks may have been unintentionally-minded. But they were very much American-minded. And it was because the League of Nations' charter was not sufficiently American-minded that it failed to receive the support of Americans who would not sign their names to promises they knew they could not carry out. But—and this is a big But—a greater comprehension of the needs of the world as contrasted with the needs of America only would have made the "irreconcilables" less ready to sweep away the whole League.

As to Russia in particular, a greater realization of her sacrifice in giving millions of lives during the first years of the war in order to win it, a greater realization of the fact that her colossal onslaught compelled a German diversion of troops sufficient to make possible the Marne victory and the safety of the Channel ports, and a greater realization of the menace of Bolshevism's fallacies, should have made Senator Johnson more appreciative of what the Allies were trying to do in Russia by armed action. Any suspicion, however, that Johnson (though the most radical of Republican Presidential candidates) sympathizes with Bolshevism should be set at rest by a letter from him to me:

I have this instant before me your note. I am just a bit indignant that any one should suggest that I am at all in sympathy with Bolshevism. I realized that any inquiry into Russian affairs

would result in exactly this decision, but notwithstanding I had the temerity to inquire.

Just why is it so dangerous to mention Russia or to indulge in a pertinent inquiry respecting our relations with Russia? . . . I am sending you a copy of my speech. I can't make any more plain than I did there that I have no sympathy of any sort with Bolshevism.

A Presidential Candidate

A dozen years ago who would have prophesied that California would twice elect as Governor (for the term 1911-15 and for the term 1915-19) and later elect to the United States Senate (for the term 1917-23) the enemy both of the reigning corporation control of California and of the reigning bosses of his own party?

Certainly no one thought of him then as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Yet so he became. During his campaign (1912) a high authority called him "Presidential timber." It would seem now (1920) that he regards himself in the same light! Indeed, a friend records him as saying: "When I was in California, I used to think it presumptuous to aspire to the Presidency. But since I have been in the Senate and in National politics I do not think it presumptuous."

Because a man has been a great wheel-horse, as Taft was in the Roosevelt Administration, it does not follow that he will make a leader for the coach-and-four. Because a man has been a great Governor and a good Senator, it does not follow that he will make a proper President.

Surely as basic qualities for the Presi-

dency we want the qualities Johnson has displayed—an instinct for justice, a championing of Americanism. But just as surely, the events of the past seven years have shown us our need for "the international mind" in our Government's Executive branch. Had it been fully functioning in the present Administration, there might not have been any world war. Nor would there be now need for Johnson's clever summary of our present international position:

Italy hates us
France distrusts us
England despises us
Japan bluffs us

Why? Because of President Wilson, in the opinion of men like Senator Johnson. As one of the representatives of the people, Johnson protests against allowing what he feels to be the opinions of the majority to be thwarted by a minority President. Listen to the Senator from California:

This Government does not belong to one man even if he is President. It belongs to you and it belongs to me. It belongs to your sons and my sons. And if we go to fight I rebel and I revolt that in this Nation to-day the destinies of a hundred million people should be in one man's hands. . . . I demand that your sons and mine shall live, not under a dictator, . . . but under a Constitution and under laws that we ourselves shall make.

Certainly we live in a period when a true leader of the people is needed to guide us through the unfamiliar but vital elements of our world relationships. The

parochial mind is the last mind to meet this demand. Our next President must be not only American, but, as an American, a citizen of the world. He should not be one or the other; he must be both.

Who will give to us Republicans our doctrine of loyalty to ourselves *and to others*? Wood? Hoover? Or Johnson?

America must be obedient to this broader vision. Some time Senator Johnson may adequately interpret it. But he does not now. And the exigency is too pressing to wait for the development of potential qualities.

After all, the primary reason why Johnson looms large as a Presidential candidate has not so much to do with the issues of the moment as with the candidate's virile strength of character with his aggressive earnestness. No candidate is such a powerful campaigner. True, he does not always appeal to the "highbrows." But he appeals to the masses. True, he is not so magnetic as was Theodore Roosevelt, but when you have once been under his spell the spell remains.

Last week, after hearing one of Mr. Johnson's speeches, an auditor remarked: "I'm not a Johnson man, but he is the greatest orator I ever heard. Why, he pulled me right out of my seat!"

With his fine assets and despite his regrettable liabilities, Hiram Johnson is bound to make a great campaign. Though he may not win or deserve the nomination for the Presidency, he will surely win something else—the fame of a campaigner rarely equaled in sincerity, conviction, and power.

SEATTLE'S POLITICAL HOUSE-CLEANING

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM SEATTLE

THROWING off the yoke of class domination in civic and industrial affairs, Seattle no longer is a radical labor center. Likewise the day when the I. W. W. and the Bolshevik agitators had a voice in that city's affairs is past and gone forever.

Seattle to-day is a free, upstanding, two-fisted, virile, wholesome, American city. It need nevermore hold its head in shame, for its long, bitter fight for freedom from radical control has been fought and won.

It was only a little more than a year ago that Seattle was the scene of the first general strike in the United States. In that historic labor disturbance forty thousand workmen under radical and for the most part alien leadership laid down their tools and quit work. The strike was called a Bolshevik outbreak. Many described it as the first definite move by the "Reds" to gain a foothold in the United States. The general strike was broken in less than three days. The radicals who engineered it, however, were not satisfied, and in the succeeding months

scores of small strikes, involving many different crafts, were initiated. At the time it looked as if the disturbing element had not only succeeded in dragging Seattle's name through the mire, but had brought the city to the brink of industrial chaos.

One concrete result of this organized effort at class control was that Seattle received an ugly black eye, while the rest of the country marveled at the performance. Naturally, Seattle came to be regarded as a hotbed of radicalism—a sort of breeding-ground for those agitators and disturbers whose sole object is to cause labor unrest and bring about industrial revolution. In some parts of the country, especially in the East, past achievements of Seattle were forgotten. The city came to be considered as a starting-place for all kinds of radical and incendiary movements. In some quarters orators and speakers during this period referred to it as "the cradle of Bolshevism."

It was during Seattle's darkest hour that the famed "Seattle spirit" reasserted itself. Surrounded on every side

by strikes in its industries, beset by skillful paid agitators, with its central labor organization infested by I. W. W. and radicals of every sort who had wormed their way into that body and gained control, Seattle suddenly awoke to the danger confronting it. Then and there it began to clean house. To-day that task has been successfully accomplished. The arrogant rule of the labor unions and their radical leaders has been broken. Hundreds of Bolsheviks, I. W. W., Communists, and others of their type have been obliged to leave the city, and hundreds more like them are behind prison bars. In every walk of the city's life—in civic affairs, in business, in industry, and elsewhere—the disturbing elements responsible for Seattle's numerous labor difficulties have received a knockout.

Seattle's house-cleaning was finished in the recent city election. In that contest the great majority of Seattle's loyal, home-loving citizens demonstrated their one hundred per cent Americanism for the third time within a year. The people's voice was heard for the first time when

they broke the general strike. The sane and conservative Seattle spoke again when the men and women of that city last autumn went to the polls in the school election and frustrated a clever plan by radicals, represented in the Triple Alliance, to gain control of its educational institutions. In that election the Triple Alliance ticket was knocked out completely, the voters selecting for places on the Seattle School Board representative citizens whose Americanism and qualifications for their duties were beyond question.

The third and deciding struggle against radicalism in Seattle was fought out at the polls in the last municipal election, held this month. It was then that Seattle proved its patriotism, its Americanism, that it is, after all, an American city; that an overwhelming majority of its citizens stand true and firm upon those principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States. The result of the election also showed in the most emphatic way possible that Seattle stands for law and order, for industrial and civic independence, for cleanliness and wholesomeness in its business and home life. The people there at the same time made it clear that they are against class rule of any kind, whether by radical labor unions or forces other than those represented by a majority of its citizens.

In the contest for Mayor, Major Hugh M. Caldwell, a former Army officer in the World War, was opposed by James A. Duncan. Duncan was and is the Secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council. He is a pronounced radical. It was he who received most of the credit for engineering the Seattle general strike of February 6, 1919. In all of Seattle's labor disturbances of recent years Duncan has played a leading part. In a radical movement a year or so ago to oust Samuel Gompers from the presidency of the

American Federation of Labor it was this same Duncan who led the fight against the venerable head of that organization and his conservative American policies.

So that when Major Caldwell and Duncan squared away for the mayoralty fight in Seattle in 1920 the issue was clean-cut. The question Seattle voters were called upon to answer was whether they wanted as their chief city executive a man whose record in civic life and in the war guaranteed the municipality a clean, vigorous, all-American administration, or whether they wished this third attempt by radicals to dominate the city's affairs to be successful. Seattle's answer to this query was so decisive that not even the radicals themselves could mistake it. It elected Major Caldwell to office by the largest majority ever given a mayoralty candidate in the history of this city. Duncanism, in all that it has meant to Seattle in the past, was crushingly and finally smashed into pulp.

But the people, in order that there should be no misunderstanding about their sentiment, went two or three steps further. The race for seats in the city Council had much the same issues as did the fight for the mayoralty. For that reason it is interesting to note that Lieutenant Philip Tindall, who won the distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre in France, ran at the head of the Councilmanic ticket, outdistancing his nearest opponent by ten thousand votes. Here again the Triple Alliance and its ticket, composed of men who had figured as leaders for the radicals responsible for Seattle's labor troubles, went down to defeat. Robert B. Hesketh, a member of organized labor for thirty-five years and a member of the City Council for nine years, was re-elected after he had publicly repudiated the indorsement of the Triple Alliance radicals. W. D. Lane, a member

of the Council who had shown his sympathy for a number of Seattle's seditionists now confined in the United States penitentiary, was promptly voted out of office.

In the contest for the one-year term in the City Council, Major John E. Carroll, a war veteran, was opposed by Ben F. Nauman. The latter served as chairman of the committee which directed the Seattle general strike from the labor temple. When the votes were counted, Major Carroll was found to have beaten Nauman by a tremendous majority. Seattle made its view plain once again when in the race for the two-year term for Council it re-elected A. T. Drake over Charles H. Gallant by a large vote.

As long as the issue of Americanism had been raised, the people manifested their opinion upon another important question by adopting an amendment to the City Charter which places honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines on the preferred classified civil service lists. In fact, in every contest Seattle responded to the call of patriotism in a way that is unparalleled in that city's history.

What is now true of Seattle is also true of the State of Washington as a whole. The Evergreen State also has been putting its house in order, and in the big lumber camps, shingle mills, and other industries, as well as in the agricultural districts, the radicals once and for all have been put to rout. During the past few months scores of dangerous I. W. W. and other agitators have been convicted under the Washington State Syndicalism Law and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Seattle now has its face turned to the sun. It has replaced strife in its civic and industrial affairs with stability and conservatism, and to-day it is a good place in which to live and do business.

E. H. C. THOMAS.

Seattle, Washington.

SEEN BY Q-RAYS

A PICTURE OF SOCIETY CARRYING THE STRIKE IDEA TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION

BY WINFRED RHOADES

SUCH marvels have been produced by electrical invention of late that when my friend Nudkins told me he was just completing the construction of a machine which would enable one both to see and to hear the future I had no difficulty in believing his story.

"Come around to the shop to-morrow afternoon," he said, "and we'll try it out."

As I approached the workshop where Nudkins carries on his experiments, I noticed that he had caused a tall pole, perhaps a hundred and fifty feet high, to be erected near it. Nudkins was standing at the door of his shop, and hailed me eagerly as I walked up the path.

"See that pole?" he called out. "That's where we look from."

"Have I got to shin up that thing, and then hang on by my eyelids," I replied, "in order to shoot off those guns and bring down some future year?" The pole was surmounted by a circle of cylindrical somethings, which might be small guns, directed horizontally to every point of the compass.

"Guns!" sniffed Nudkins, with scorn. "Those are telescopes. I focus them electrically from the shop. And the pole itself focuses, too; the farther ahead we want to see, the higher I shoot it up. Come along inside with me, and I'll show you."

A large white screen, such as is used for moving pictures, filled one end of the shop. At the other end was a projection

lantern connected by electric wires with the telescopes on top of the pole. At a convenient distance from the screen were two chairs. Nudkins seated me in one of the chairs, clamped a telephone receiver to one of my ears, darkened the room, and then seated himself in the other chair.

"I control everything by means of these switches by my side," he explained. "Now, how far ahead would you like to look? You choose your year, and I'll switch it on, and you'll see what's taking place and at the same time hear what the people are talking about."

"If the thing works at all," I answered, "ten years is as good as a hundred to prove it. And ten years is within my

presumable lifetime, and a hundred isn't."

"All right," said Nudkins; "here's for 1930, and our own familiar town." And he turned some switches a fraction of an inch, explaining as he did so the principle of his invention. "It's a new kind of electric ray that I've discovered. I call it the Q-ray. It's generated in that machine you noticed over in the corner."

When the Q-ray was turned on, the first thing that impressed me was confusion—confusion before my eyes and confusion in my ears. But the confusion soon changed into definite sights and sounds. My ears heard the familiar roar of a great city, and as I listened I could pick out the clangor of the trolley cars, the honk of the automobile horns, the trotting of the horses' hoofs on the hard pavement, and finally the voices of people passing near me on the street. For before my eyes on the screen was the street that I trod every day, and at times everything was so near that I seemed to be in the midst of the crowd, and could even distinguish the words of the people as they walked or stood. The skyline had not changed much in ten years, but the façades of some of the store-fronts had been much beautified. On the other hand, the costumes of the men and women were even more extreme and more ridiculous than in 1920. After looking at the scene for a few minutes the outstanding impression was of the extraordinary number of children on the street, wandering aimlessly, when not mischievously, about, and getting frequently into serious danger. The police were unable to keep them out of the way of the headlong traffic, and while we looked one little mangled form was picked up from under the wheels of a great motor truck and carried to the sidewalk.

"Let's join that crowd and hear what they say," said Nudkins; and he turned one of his switches a hair-breadth, and focused our telephones so that we could hear two men talking.

"It's an outrage!" said one of the men. "Those things occur every day, and I suppose they'll keep on till the school-teachers call off their strike. Four months in the middle of winter without a school building open in the entire country!"

"Poor little kids!" the other man replied. "They're going to the bad about as fast as they can go—those of 'em that aren't killed."

Nudkins turned another switch, and after a moment of kaleidoscopic sights and sounds we saw a great newspaper building before us, with a vast crowd surging in front of it. By listening to the remarks of people as they passed near by we discovered that not a newspaper in the country was permitted to be published or circulated. The Newspress Reporters' Union had declared a National strike, and the linotype operators and pressmen and other workers had joined them. No newspapers had been published for six weeks. The editors, however, were still receiving telegraphic bulletins from all over the country, and brief synopses of

these were flashed on great screens outside the newspaper offices. Hence the crowd. It was the only way they could learn of the day's happenings.

Hardly had we taken in the scene and its significance, when we heard the sound of a band, and up through a side street we saw a motley crowd approaching—boys in rags and tatters, old, sick-looking men, two or three cripples in perambulators, pinched faces, skinny legs and arms. It was the newsboys' parade.

WE WANT A CHANST TO WORK
said one transparency.

NO PAPES TO SELL, NO GRUB
TO EAT
said another.

WE ARE HUNGRY
was the simple statement of another. And they looked it.

When they had passed, we turned our eyes to the bulletin board, and read the brief notes as they appeared:

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS'
UNION DECLARES STRIKE. . . .
All medical men in the country go out at 3 P.M. to-morrow. . . . Demand fifteen dollars a visit, and no visits made except between 2 and 4 P.M. . . . EPI-
DEMIC SPREADS OVER ENTIRE
COUNTRY.

"Ugh!" I heard some one grunt. "Just what I expected when they formed that union! I knew that as soon as people were dying by thousands a day in every State in the Union the doctors would quit, every one of 'em. And they're supposed to be devoted to a life of mercy! Pretty work, this is!"

"Well, the drug stores and undertakers will get fat out of it," his companion answered.

"Don't you be so sure about that," said the first man, and pointed to the bulletin board.

DRUG CLERKS' UNION DE-
CLARES SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.
. . . Every drug store in the country to shut down when the doctors go out. . . . Will picket all stores to prevent proprietors from dispensing a drug or putting up a prescription. . . . YES-
TERDAY'S DEATH TOLL FROM
EPIDEMIC: Boston 1038. . . . New
York 4832. . . . Chicago 3627. . . . Gal-
veston 945. . . . Seattle 811. . . . FRA-
TERNITY OF EMBALMERS AND
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS JOINS
STRIKE. . . . Demand a 4-hour day.
"Dead can be piled in streets, for all we care," say leaders.

"And one can't even run off to the North Pole for refuge now, for that's been discovered," I heard a voice say.

Nudkins turned a large switch at this point, raising the observation pole outside a fraction of an inch higher, and we moved ahead a few days in time. On this new day we seemed to be passing rapidly through the streets of the city. We were in the slums. In alleys, in the gutter in front of the pitiful houses, lay the putrefying dead. From the houses came forth loud wails of hysterical grief. Then we moved to a fine residential district. Here the dead were kept from the street, but

almost every house bore signs of mourning.

In front of one mansion a large touring car was standing, and, as we watched, three men of the business and professional type brought out large spades and placed them on the floor of the car. Then they re-entered the house, and a few minutes later staggered down the steps bearing a crudely made box which they had attempted to make less ugly by covering it with black cloth. The women of the family walked sadly behind. The men placed the box in the car and started off at a swift pace. But they had not reached the next corner before they were attacked. A crowd sprang up as by magic, the car was stopped, the pathetic coffin was jerked out, and the beloved body was dumped into the gutter.

"Ye'll have no private buryin's," shouted the roughest-looking man in the crowd to the driver of the car. "If you can't give us undertakers what we want, that's what you can expect."

It was more than I could stand.

"See here, Nudkins," I said, "I've had about enough of this. I'd like to go to church somewhere, and get a little comfort. The churches will be crowded for once, with this sort of thing going on, and all the ministers will be inspired to their best. Switch on a church."

Nudkins touched his switches, and in a moment the splendid front of a great church stood before us. My heart gave a leap as it began to appear. But in a moment my heart dropped back again with a thud like that of a pile-driver. No throng of hungry souls filled the church, receiving comfort from the ministration of the Gospel. Nobody could get in. The heavy wooden doors were shut tight and the tall iron gates at the edge of the sidewalk were shut and barred. A great placard was nailed to the doors. We made it out as follows:

This church is closed until further notice. The Ministers', Clergymen's, and Priests' Protective Association has declared a national strike, and no church services will be held, no marriages solemnized, and no funerals conducted till we get our rights!

WE DEMAND JUSTICE!

"Well!" grunted Nudkins. "*Reductio ad absurdum*—as we used to say in our school-days."

As he was speaking a woman dressed all in black made her way to the gate. When she had read the notice, she turned away with a heart-broken expression on her face that I shall not forget.

Then I answered Nudkins. "Unless you want to call it *reductio ad tragicum*," I said. "Can't you switch us ahead a hundred years, and get a little relief?"

Nudkins gave some pulls at his switches, and the kaleidoscopic confusion began again. But just then there was a loud report, as if a gun had been fired, and the instrument stopped working.

"Short-circuited somewhere," said Nudkins, "and something's busted. Guess you'll have to wait a little for your relief."

"HELLO, CENTRAL!"

A STORY OF THE FAITHFULNESS, EFFICIENCY, AND HEROISM OF THE TELEPHONE GIRL

BY SHERMAN ROGERS

SITTING snugly by a fireplace in an uptown apartment during a winter snow-storm that lashed Manhattan Island as if with the wrath of an angry God, I witnessed an occasional motor truck passing with one, two, or half a dozen girls huddled in the back end, apparently going to work. I wondered what impelling motive could cause young women to go out in the teeth of such a gale to reach their offices of employment when practically everything else was at a standstill. Going down in the street in the evening, it didn't take me very long to find out that most of the young women I had seen during the day were telephone operators. That gave me an idea. Of course I had read years ago a story in "Harper's Magazine," written by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, portraying a wonderfully heroic sacrifice made by a mythical chief operator in saving many human lives at the sacrifice of her own. I wondered if there were really such cases in actual life.

I went down to one of the large clipping bureaus and asked for Associated Press files on the telephone girl. I was referred to the general office, and put my query to the vice-president. "What kind of reports do you want?" he asked me. Well, I told him I didn't want any company reports, but I would be very glad if he could give me actual press reports running over a period of four or five years. He pushed a button, and in a few moments I got the surprise of my life. Two girls came in loaded down with press clippings; hundreds of them—hundreds and hundreds—from every part of the United States. "And," added the vice-president, noticing my amazement, "this, of course, only covers the ground in a very cursory manner. We could give you hundreds of official company reports if you want them." I assured him that they weren't necessary.

A great many of the individual instances of heroism recorded in these despatches are almost beyond belief. They cover every conceivable form of a genuine loyalty both to their company and the public, and in all cases recorded the company was placed in a secondary position. First, last, and all the time in the great mass of individual cases that I went over during the several days of solid reading the telephone girl had always kept her head, manifested a wonderful initiative, and in case of emergency she never lost any time waiting for instructions from those higher up or requesting authority, but with that intuition which only a woman possesses invariably performed the right service at the right time.

The Joan of Arcs and Molly Pitchers and other heroines of history have been outdone by the modern switchboard oper-

ator. It would be fatuous to detract from the fame of Molly Pitcher; her action at Monmouth was a personification of loyalty and self-sacrifice. But Molly Pitcher's historic deed was performed before the eyes of cheering hundreds, while the telephone operator, alone, with no eyes or applause to bolster her courage, has stuck to the switchboard, notified hundreds of others so that they may escape fire, flood, and cyclone, knowing full well that she might pay with her life for so doing, although in each case recorded the operator had ample time to make her way to safety if she so desired.

It would be useless to try in one magazine article, or, for that matter, in a hundred, to give honorable mention to the hundreds of cases that deserve a Carnegie medal.

But deeds of heroism paralleling great sacrifices and bravery in military history are only one of the manifold attributes of the telephone girl. She has proved her sterling quality in a great variety of valuable services to entire communities. When great storms strike cities, and average office forces remain at home, we always find that the telephone girl is on the job, if there is a way under the sun to get to that job. In instances too numerous to mention girls have walked miles, through rain, sleet, and snow, to get to the switchboard when all other means of communication had been put out of commission. When scourges have struck the country, like the great "flu" epidemic, the telephone girls, half ill, have managed some way to stick to their job until relieved, and then, in many cases, have collapsed; but as long as there was enough vitality left in their loyal bodies, they have remained on duty.

Many striking examples of the telephone girls' rare sense of duty were brought to light during the snow-storm in New York City alluded to in my opening paragraph. The suddenness of the storm had paralyzed the entire industrial fabric of the Nation's metropolis—brokerage houses closed shop, manufacturing concerns were put out of business, and everything in general was brought to almost a complete standstill; the surface car lines were completely paralyzed, not a wheel moving in Greater New York; but while the storm was at its height telephone service was almost uninterrupted. Quite true, scores of girls found it utterly impossible to get to work, but their more fortunate sisters who were able to get to the exchanges filled in the breach by working overtime and doing a three-man-sized job.

I have talked to many supervisors, who have assured me that it was the most remarkable experience that they had been

through, with the exception of the "flu" epidemics. A supervisor in the Bowling Green Exchange told me that, although her operating force was woefully depleted, the girls worked without a murmur throughout the entire storm period.

It is needless to add that telephone subscribers all over the city were busy using the phone. Although every trunk line was taxed to its utmost, tens of thousands of needless calls were made daily by subscribers who did not realize that the storm that had paralyzed the entire city and prevented thousands from going to work also worked the same hardships on telephone employees. For instance, there were inane phone calls of the following variety:

Subscriber on Washington Heights calling subscriber in Brooklyn: "Hello, Jim, we've got a lot of snow over here. Have you got any in Brooklyn?" Strange as it may seem, thousands of calls of this nature were sent in throughout the entire storm period, and if the Washington Heights subscriber was delayed a few seconds in getting his Brooklyn friend he immediately jumped all over the telephone girl and wanted to know what was the matter with the phone service. His office was probably closed because his employees were unable to get there, but he never for a moment thought that the same storm might stop telephone girls. In most cases he was right. Hundreds of girls walked through the blinding storm many miles to their respective exchanges. In a great many instances girls were three and four hours late; late because they had been walking through a blinding snowstorm that many hours to get to the switchboard.

On the 145th Street crosstown surface line a city fur dealer, all wrapped up in a big overcoat and scarf, waded through a snowdrift to the trolley-car crossing. He looked up and down the tracks, and instantly realized that there would be no cars running for several days. He started back up the street and bumped into a girl bound for the crosstown car. "The trolley cars are not moving," he told the young lady; "you'd better go home." "Oh, no," she replied; "I'm a telephone operator, and I've got to get on the job some way." "Nothing doing," replied the fur dealer. "You couldn't get down to work in a thousand years through snowdrifts and a wind like this; you'd better go back home where you belong." "We've got to get on the job," replied the operator, "because there are more important emergency calls in this kind of weather than any other time. I know a great many girls will not be able to get to work, and that switchboard has got to operate." She trudged up the street to a thorough-



A GROUP OF TELEPHONE HEROINES—SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS WHO BRAVED THE GREAT STORM AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 14 AND 15, 1919, AND SAVED LIVES AND PROPERTY BY STICKING TO THEIR POSTS

fare that was practically open, a big army bus came along, she piled on the back end of it, and the last the fur dealer saw of the telephone girl she was going down the avenue and, needless to say, nearly frozen up, for the thermometer was flirting with zero. The flabbergasted fur dealer bumped into me as I was hurrying home, and the first thing he said was, "Beats all what those girls will do to get to work, but they sure get there when the rest of us fall by the wayside."

After the storm was over, which had swept the entire East, hundreds of Associated Press reports glowingly described various cases in which operators had walked many miles to the exchanges in all parts of the country.

During the influenza epidemic, supervisors and chief operators have told me of scores of different cases where girls came to work almost dead on their feet, but they had responded to the call of duty because they knew that there were a great many girls bedridden with the world-wide scourge. In many cases, supervisors told me, they had to drag girls away from the chairs to get them to take their coffee and "recess."

In my numerous conversations with operators it didn't take me very long to find out that the average telephone girl is about the most human worker in America. I talked to one who had been in the exchange only about six weeks. She had

gone through her course of training, quite true, but was a little anxious and a trifle nervous, fearing to make mistakes that would call down the abusive wrath of an unfeeling subscriber. She told me that when a man or woman abused her over the phone it completely upset her for the balance of the day. "Well," cut in one of the old line operators, "you'll get accustomed to that." I turned and asked this experienced girl, who told me that she had been at the switchboard for nine years, if abusive subscribers bothered her very much. "Well," she replied, "I'm like anybody else; we are just as quick to resent abuse as any other class of people; when an irascible subscriber calls up and finds the line busy, and then tells us that he wants us to wake up and get on the job and get that number right off or there is going to be something doing, we generally retaliate by getting him his number after everybody else has been taken care of; but when a subscriber calls up, finds the line busy, and adds, 'I am very sorry, Central, I'm quite anxious to get that number; would you kindly call me as soon as the line is open?' believe me, we are watching that line, and just the second we can possibly connect we do so."

I found, without exception, in the large phone exchanges that the chief operators had a remarkably high opinion of the average telephone girl. The chief in-

structor of the Manhattan Island School assured me that ninety-nine per cent of the girls who finished their courses were simply "wonderful." This instructor had been a telephone employee for thirty-six years. I asked her why the New York telephone service was not up to the 1914 standard. She looked me over patronizingly, as if I had asked some terribly foolish question. "Well," she replied, "in the first place, it takes a year's training to make an efficient telephone operator, and, as you probably know, we lost hundreds and hundreds of our best operators during the war. Many of the very best telephone employees were sent to France; a great many of them didn't come back. However, that was not the greatest drawback; our main trouble was a matter of wages during the war; every time a shipyard worker, or any other class of war-baby labor, demanded an increase of wages he got it; but not so with the public utilities. It nearly broke my heart to see our highly experienced switchboard force dwindling one by one every day. I couldn't ask a girl to stay when she could go just across the street and get a much higher wage. The result was that before we got in a position to compensate our girls properly we had lost, throughout the country, thousands who were highly trained experts. We were compelled to break in a new force, and that takes a lot of

time, a lot of painstaking schooling that the public knows nothing about. The average man on the street to-day thinks the telephone girls can be made highly efficient in about six weeks, whereas it takes ten times that long; and it's going to be some time yet before we get back the same efficient force we had in 1914. However, we are receiving many applications, and the type of girls who come to us could not be excelled, and it isn't going to be very long before every office in the country regains its former high standard of efficiency."

Telephone operators occupy a very prominent place in the gallery of cyclone heroines. Invariably when raging storms have swept down on cities, villages, or hamlets the telephone operator has stayed on the job and performed her duty with remarkable coolness and despatch. The individual instances of marked bravery as carried in press despatches, where operators have saved entire towns and innumerable lives and inestimable property values, would fill an encyclopædia by themselves. However, I cite a few of the instances, as follows:

A cyclone struck Bardwell, Kentucky, and carried away one side and the roof of the telephone building. It left the operator, Miss Alice Howells, at the switchboard, under the canopy of heaven, with the wind and rain beating about her. However, she notified other districts in the path of the storm and stuck to her post until her duty was finished.

During the great storm that swept over Texas in August, 1915, telephone operators played a very conspicuous part. Literally thousands of people were called from points of danger by the operators, who passed the word ahead of the wind. Afterward, with the gale shrieking about them, amid the crash of collapsing buildings, and working in water above their ankles, they remained steadfast, directing assistance; none of them flinched. At Beaumont, after the cyclone had passed, Miss Daisy Neal, the operator, could not be found; but the following day, sitting before a lifeless switchboard, they found her, and she explained that she was just waiting for the lines to come in. Others had fled, but not she. In Texas City, during the storm that swept across the State fully three hundred people had crowded in the telephone exchange building. Miss Pearl Wilma Nash, chief operator, and Miss Nina Cox, night chief, were at the switchboard. In the terror and confusion of that awful night no telephone work ever surpassed the task that befell these two brave women. At nine o'clock the roof was blown off the building, but they still held their places. The girls were ordered to cease their efforts, but both refused. At 9:15 a terrific crash was heard above the howling of the wind and the shrieks of refugees, when a newly constructed building close at hand collapsed. Only a few local telephones were still working, but over these lines the two heroic operators flashed their calls for help. At 9:40 there was little left to do at the switchboard, and these

two women immediately went to work and turned their attention to the injured and dying. Undergarments were torn up to make bandages, painful injuries were dressed, and the eyes of the dead closed. For twenty-four hours after the telephone lines went dead they remained beside the wounded who needed assistance.

The gale that swept across Nebraska in March, 1913, and struck Webster brought out the sterling qualities of the local exchange girls. When the windows were blown in and glass chandeliers fell on the heads of the operators, for a moment everything was in darkness; the girls themselves were blown away from the switchboard, but only for a moment; they returned at once, some bruised and many cut and bleeding. Thus injured, they worked, however, on through the trying hours, while their locker-room was filled with the dead, dying, and badly injured. While the darkness settled down on the town and through the broken windows came the cries of the injured, the wails of the forsaken, and the hoarse shouts of the rescuers, through it all the poor, bleeding hands nimbly flew; and when the storm was over and other districts had been notified of the impending danger and every possible help summoned, they found one of the girls at the switchboard plugging calls with one hand—the other had been broken when the crash struck earlier in the evening.

The fire heroines of the switchboard are numbered by thousands. Whole towns have been saved by the quick wits of the "hello girls." We well remember when Keeler's Hotel, in Albany, burned in 1919, the Associated Press story of how Miss Anna Biggam remained at the switchboard arousing the sleeping patrons until she was overcome by smoke. Her heroic work saved many lives.

In 1913, when fire destroyed the Hartford Hospital, Miss Pauline Hopp stuck to the switchboard, although it was in flames. Those who escaped that dreadful night were deeply indebted to the courageous operator. When fire struck Liberty, Missouri, in 1914, telephone girls stuck to their posts, warning people of the danger, until the burning building was enveloped in flames, and remained at their posts until they were carried away by force. Miss Irene Handle proved herself a heroine in the Castle Shannon fire in Pittsburgh in 1915. When the flames broke through the floor of the Deer Building, she immediately put all the plugs in the switchboard and began ringing bells on all telephones in residences and business houses in Castle Shannon. She remained at her post until she was overcome by smoke.

In Flint, Michigan, Miss Bernice Field remained at her post sending out calls for help until her switchboard was put out of commission and her clothing enveloped in fire. Hundreds of cases are on record where operators saved entire villages from burning by calling every available help from surrounding districts on their own initiative.

In Benton Exchange, St. Louis, one

minute after the terrific explosion in Maplewood, in April, 1916, all operators on the exchange were calling physicians and ambulances to the scene when every one else was too excited to think about anything.

In a great fire in North Carolina in 1915 the switchboard heroine saved the lives of scores of inmates of her building and stayed by her job until all her avenues of escape were cut off. After every one in the building was notified she rushed to the window, made a long jump, and slid down a telephone pole, but her work had been accomplished; every one was saved.

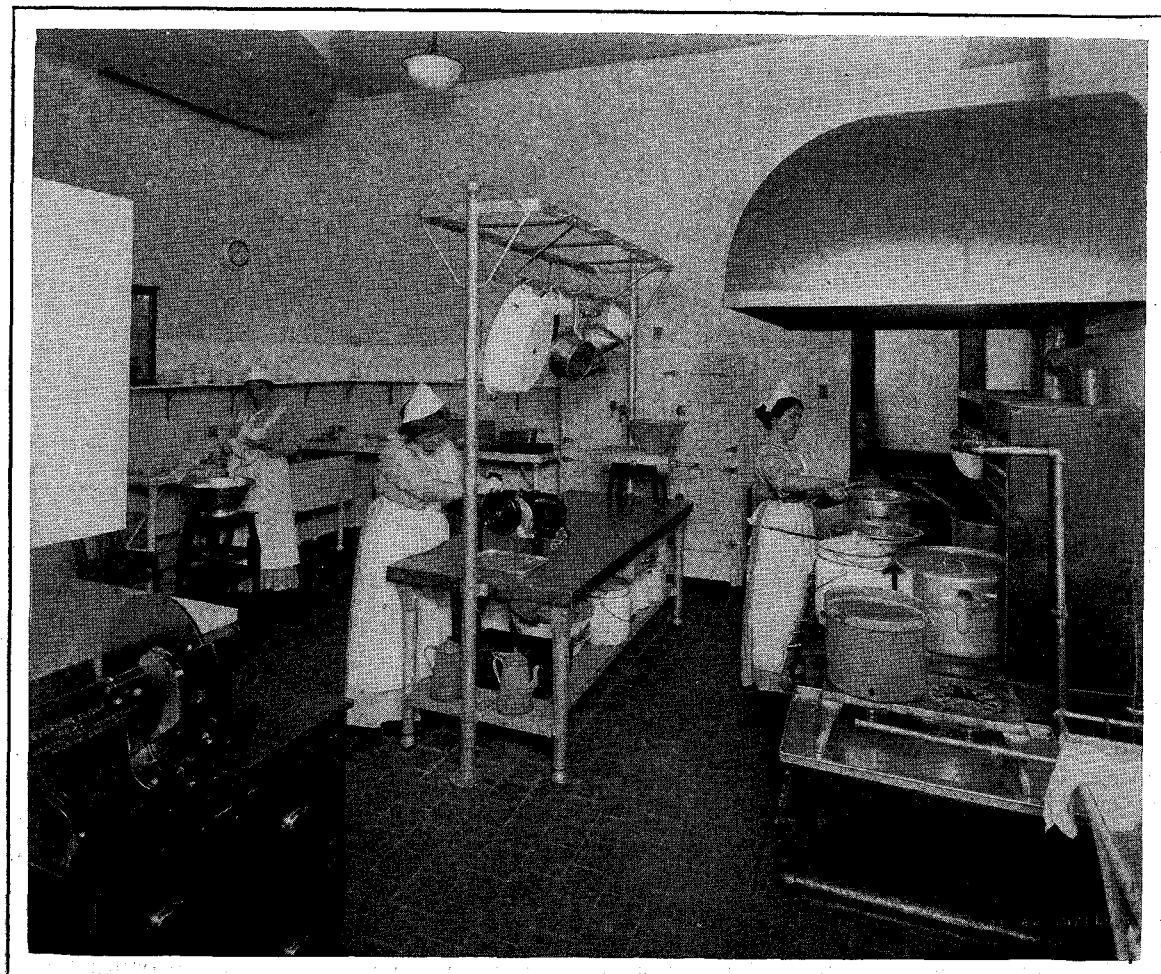
In a fire in an apartment-house at 204 Manhattan Avenue, New York City, the telephone operator warned every one in the house, though her room was enveloped in flames. She was still swiftly plugging at her switchboard when the firemen arrived. In Jamesburg, New Jersey, in October, 1916, Miss Belle Mathews remained at her post, summoning aid from near-by towns until the flames had eaten through the floor and ignited her dress. She was carried, unconscious, down an outside ladder. In a recent fire at 412 Broadway, New York City, Miss Ruby Dwyer remained at her post of duty until every one else had got out of the building, although fire was all about her while she was notifying every one in the place.

With flames raging in an adjoining building of the Spring Exchange, New York City, fifteen girl operators, gasping for breath in the dense clouds of smoke, answered calls until they were overcome. They were carried to the street by firemen. With her switchboard enveloped in fire and smoke, Miss Alma Sachs, phone operator in the Monroe Hotel in Cincinnati, remained at her post until every one in the hotel had been warned of the impending danger. In Suffern, New York, when the Rockland House and surrounding buildings were destroyed, marked heroism was displayed by the young women operators at the local switchboards, who remained at their posts, calling for help from outside towns until the flames cracked the window panes of the exchange and curling forks of fire licked against the keys in front of them. With difficulty they escaped from the building. In Chicago, when the Pioneer Paper Stock Company was burned, Miss McComb remained at her switchboard and called every department in the building, one by one. With great difficulty she escaped.

A characteristic switchboard incident occurred in the Decorators' Supply Company fire in Chicago. With a muffled roar the flames shot through the building and enveloped the entire first floor. There were many people in the building who were in danger. Every one in the office grabbed his hat and made for the nearest exit. Miss Nellie Deutsch, the telephone operator, immediately started in plugging every department in the plant. As the employees went filing past the switchboard the operator was repeatedly begged to flee for her life. Finally,

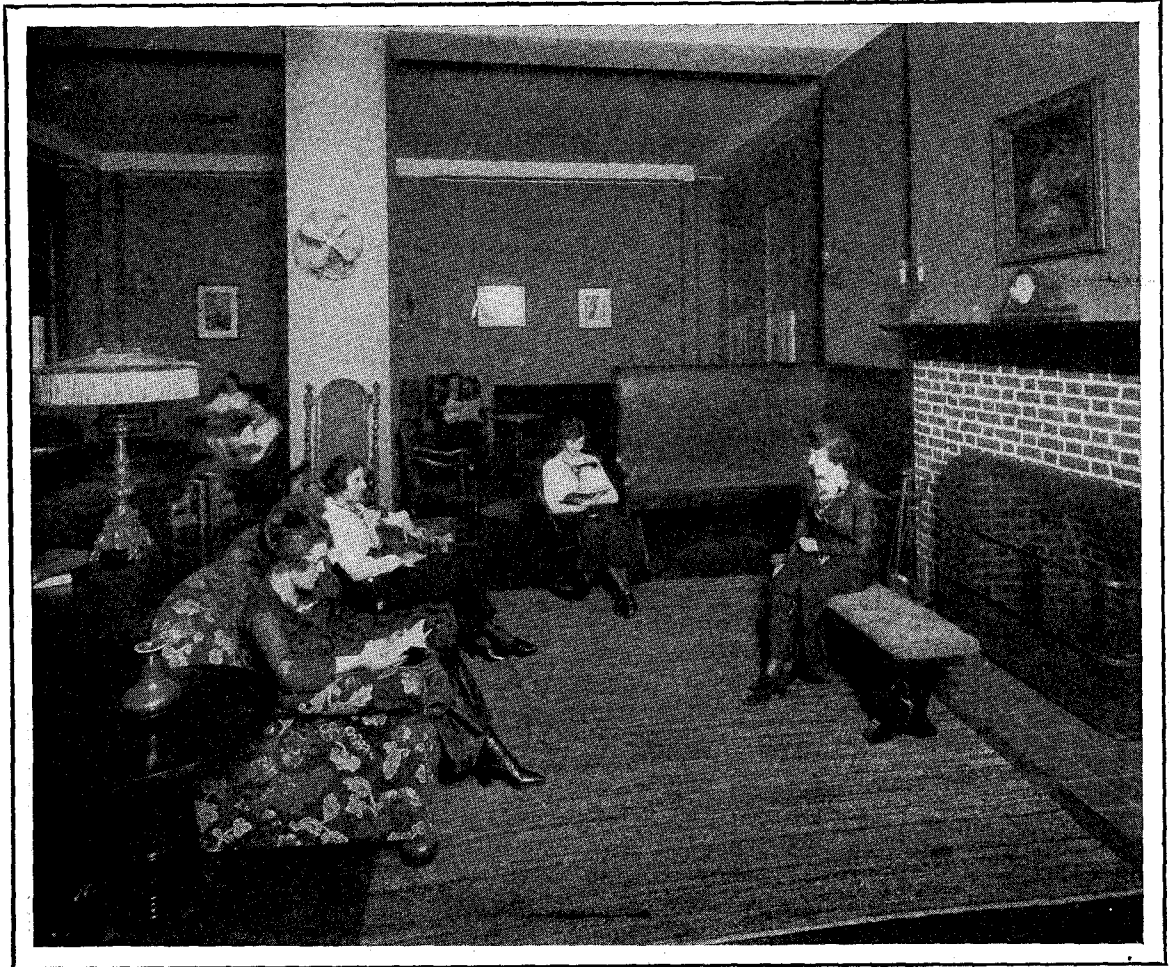


THE TELEPHONE EX-
CHANGE—THE BIG, WELL-
LIGHTED ROOM IN WHICH
THE "CENTRAL" OPERA-
TORS WORK



THE TELEPHONE
KITCHEN IN WHICH THE
GIRLS' MEALS ARE PRE-
PARED—DO YOU KNOW A
MORE ATTRACTIVE ONE
ANYWHERE?

THE OPERATORS' REST
ROOM—CUSHIONED SEATS,
A ROOMY SOFA, BOOKS TO
READ, A CHEERFUL FIRE
IN SUITABLE WEATHER



THE OPERATORS' LUNCH
ROOM—SPOTLESS TABLES,
ATTRACTIVE CHINA,
APPETIZING FOOD,
PLEASANT COMPANION-
SHIP



when some one reached over and tried to pull her away from the board, the complacent operator swung around and exclaimed: "Get out; you'd better get out while you've got time or there will be nobody home but the remains. I'm going to stay here until I've called everybody, and I'll get along much faster if you quit pulling at my sleeves." And with fire, smoke, and water pouring into the room, she stuck at her post until every one had been notified, and then, with her eyes red with smoke, she put on her hat and coat and walked out past a group of firemen, who gazed at her in open-mouthed astonishment.

Standing out in bold relief among the hundreds of press reports is the story of Tessie McNamara, an operator at the Kingsland, New Jersey, munitions plant, who saved several thousand lives by her quick wit and iron nerve. Miss McNamara happened to glance out of a window which overlooked a long avenue of concrete and iron one-story buildings of the munitions plant, and noted a wisp of smoke curling from the eaves of a building stored with two hundred gallons of gasoline. Right close to this building were six cars stored full of TNT in bulk. In a shed just next to the tracks over seventy-five thousand shells were packed ready to be shipped to the Russian army. All of these buildings were only a few yards apart. Miss McNamara galvanized to action; she full well knew that she still had time to reach safety; she knew what was going to happen when the fire reached the TNT and loaded shells; but she didn't hesitate; her nimble fingers flew up and down the switchboard, notifying the workmen in the various sheds to get all the men out at once. This brave operator saw the fire leap from the gasoline shed toward shed 28, and it required all the nerve she could summon to stick to her post, because she knew what would happen. Nearly ten minutes had passed since she saw the smoke curling from the gasoline shed. In that ten minutes her fidelity and courage had got warning to every building of the thirty-six in the twenty-acre plant. Nearly four thousand men had either reached or gone through the gates to the open roads and meadows—then shed 28 let go. As Miss McNamara sent in her final calls red-hot fragments of steel ripped from the bursting shells and, flung high in the air, descended on the roof of the headquarters building, a few feet from her head. One just grazed her, and then she fainted. They carried her out to safety. It was all over in a few minutes, yet during that time she had saved four thousand lives.

Flood heroines fill an important part in the phone girl's gallery of fame. Certainly no individual in the world's history is deserving of more credit than Mrs. Rooke, the telephone operator at Folsom, New Mexico, who stuck to her post when a terrific flood swept down Cimarron Creek, engulfing the town. This brave woman received word that the flood was sweeping down the valley, and was advised to flee for her life. However, she did not flee. She started plugging every line on the board, and kept at her task until every one within reach had been notified. While still sending out calls farther down the valley the full force of the raging torrent struck the exchange, and they found the lifeless body of the heroic operator twelve miles down the canyon, with her head-piece still strapped to her ears.

The story of the wonderful bravery of Miss Binkley and Miss Lyons, operators in Austin, Pennsylvania, during the 1911 flood, caused by the breaking of the Bayliss dam, has been written in big headlines all over the world. Like a bolt from the blue, a man's voice sounded over the wires to Miss Lyons, "The dam has broken." The girls were alone in the exchange, and instantly they began calling the district below and warned hundreds who escaped through the heroism of the operators. They remained at the switchboard until they had notified Costello and other towns down the valley. Both remained at their posts, with the waters swirling outside, until all the wires were dead. They then left and escaped to the hills.

When the great Dayton flood swept over Ohio, operators demonstrated that every phone girl showed one hundred per cent in a pinch. You can go to any office at Cleveland, Columbus, and all little towns from Cincinnati north, and then follow the Ohio down south, and in every town or hamlet big enough for a telephone central you will get the record of a girl or girls who stuck.

They were not ordered to stick; they did it because of the spirit of the game, the tradition that the world has a right to know before the personal safety of the operator can be consulted.

Fortunately for the public, the telephone girl has always proved herself to be a person of unusual presence of mind and ever-ready resources. She is made alert by her work, and her mind is trained to instant action. She has to learn self-control, since there is hardly another position so trying and made so unpleasant by the idiosyncrasies of unfeeling telephone subscribers. If a girl can keep her

wits under the bombardment of abuse, censure, silly questions, and overtures from mashers, it is difficult to imagine circumstances that would cause her to lose her head. The telephone girl is undoubtedly one of the most intelligent, refined, and necessary elements in modern society. She has been grossly maligned by wooden-headed upstarts. One reason for the false impression concerning the intellectual character of the telephone girl is that the writers of light fiction have specialized in the effort to portray her as she never was and never will be. Many little stories have been written that touch upon the telephone girl in hotel life, and in most cases she is pictured chattering ungrammatically with bell-hops, exchanging confidences with strangers, making dates with patrons, accepting theater tickets from any one who proffers them. Any one with a ounce of sense realizes that the telephone girl is not of this type, and that were she so frivolous and ineffective as these people try to make her out she would not be able to hold her job for over thirty seconds in any phone exchange in the country. It is high time that the petulant public cease taking out their morning grouches on the exchange operators. There are executive officials in every district in the country with whom justifiable complaints should be registered. Gentlemen never swear at operators, nor abuse them. People who wear trousers, but are not included in the class of gentlemen, should hang their heads in shame when they realize the real character of the girls they are prone to abuse. Every community owes much to the telephone girl and should vigorously resent any light-headed aspersions to her discredit.

When I look over the voluminous press despatches portraying heroines who make some of our great historical characters sink into insignificance; when I read of the great sacrifices the "hello girl" is always willing to make for the public welfare; when I visualize the almost inconceivable spirit of self-sacrifice of switchboard operators in great moments of danger to their communities, it makes my chest swell with pride.

I was asked a few days ago about the temperament of phone operators. I answered the query by saying that I had married an exchange girl and that after two years of married life I had never seen her flustered in the slightest degree, and that I couldn't give them any better recommendation than by vigorously asserting that if I had it to do over again I would certainly pick a telephone operator for my better half.

In an early issue of The Outlook Mr. Sherman Rogers will present the results of his study of the "Shop Committee Plan" of settling industrial disputes. In the preparation of that article Mr. Rogers has personally visited many large plants, interviewed both men and managers, and has carried on a remarkably interesting correspondence all over the United States. His article will describe these experiences.—THE EDITORS.

A LANDSCAPE¹

BY WITTER BYNNER

(FROM THE FRENCH OF CHARLES VILDRAC)

It was surely a place where the earth
Was sick and poorly clad ;
Paths of slag and piles of stone
And gullies blinded with nettle.

There was a filling of rubbish
And a faint path over it
Which was still uneasy at being perched there
Out of touch with the earth !

Some young trees which had been planted on one side
Were all dead.

And you saw a little factory
Gaunt and mean among the grasses
Whose funnel was weakly spitting
Dry and empty gusts at the sky.

In spite of the chaotic glaciers of cloud
Stationed about the warm blue,
It wasn't much of a landscape.

And yet you could find even there, if you looked,
A vivid corner lush with grass,
You could hear even there, if you listened,
A sound of leaves
And of birds pursuing. . . .

And if you had enough love in you,
You could ask of the wind even there
Fragrances and songs ;
You could find a forest there.

With the play of the sun on the boughs
And its bright clash on the rocks,
You could find at your very feet
Wide savage moors
And fields of wonder.

Yes, you could bring even from there
A remembrance of bountiful earth,
A remembrance rich with leaves and flowers,
As enduring as the songs of your childhood,
As pointed as an echo.

¹ Charles Vildrac, author of "Livre d'Amour," from which comes this poem, "Paysage," is one of the younger group of French writers whose work Pierre de Lanux, of the French High Commission, introduced to the younger American writers, as he is now introducing our work to them. Vildrac's book shop in Paris is a center for the French group. And his writing, according to Mr. de Lanux, should have a special interest for American readers in that it has caught much from the great spirit of Walt Whitman.—W. B.

COMMUNITY CIVICS

A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

WHY AND HOW THE PUBLIC MANAGES SCHOOLS

BY WILLIAM McANDREW

OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS, NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS

IN TWO PARTS—II

The New York State System of Education

THE State Constitution requires the people, through its Legislature, to provide for the maintenance of a system of free schools. The people, through its Legislature, charges a State Education Department with the general management and supervision of all the educational work of the State. This De-

partment is governed by Regents, who are elected by the Legislature. They make regulations for the examination and licensing of teachers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, public accountants, architects, and other professions whose work affects the safety of life and property. The Regents elect a State Commissioner of Education, who is the chief executive of the Department, with a staff of assistant commissioners, chiefs

of divisions, inspectors, and various clerical helpers. He has general supervision over all the educational institutions in the State. He guides all educational officials in relation to their duties, and has power to remove for misconduct or neglect of duty any member of a board of education, superintendent of schools, or other school officer in the State.

Why is the whole management of a school not given to the village, town, or

city in which it is located? The community furnishes the money to put up the building, and usually almost all of the funds to maintain the school. One might think that the people of New York City, with the large number of parents of the children who attend school, are qualified to direct their schools without being subject in any degree to the regulations of a Department which acts for the entire State. Such a plan was long attempted. Parents were free to determine what schooling their children received. But there have been, and are, parents who permitted their children to grow up uneducated. Such children debase the average intelligence of a community and are a menace to the general welfare. Towns were left free to provide what education should be given. There have been, and are, towns that are too poor or too selfish to educate the children. If New York City should provide a thorough schooling for all its children, its population would still be subject to deterioration by the advent of citizens from other localities who had not been educated. An area larger than the city must be the unit to insure good schooling. The State is the next convenient larger unit. Experience has taught the people to operate, through their representatives, to supervise education in the whole State. This has not solved the menace of uneducated people coming into an educated community.

In providing for State supervision of schools the Legislature has always been aware of a strong sentiment for municipal home rule. There is greater natural interest and enthusiasm for a Brooklyn school in the heart of a Brooklyn man than a Buffalonian is likely to show for a Brooklyn school. If a town in Broome County neglects its schools, the State Department has the power to compel that town to open a school and to support it.

Thus it comes about that each New York school is subject to a city Board of Education of seven members appointed by the Mayor, and is subject also to a State Board of Education—the Regents; and is subject to any special laws that the people of New York State may make concerning the schools.

As examples of action by the entire State through its Legislature we have a law providing that no person may be a public school teacher unless he or she is eighteen years old, in possession of a license to teach, and is a citizen of the United States. What is the purpose and what is the advantage of each of those requirements?

Other instances of rules made for New York City and others by the people of the entire State are: That the effect of alcoholic drinks on the human system shall be taught; that at least twenty minutes of each school day shall be devoted to physical training for each pupil; that lessons shall be given on the humane treatment of animals; that instruction in patriotism and citizenship shall be given in the public and private schools of the State; that children between the ages of eight and sixteen years of age must attend

school, except children over fourteen lawfully employed.

The City's Part in School Control

But for the most part the active management of the individual school is by State law intrusted to citizens of the locality in which the school is situated. New York City's schools are under the control of a Board of seven citizens, who serve without pay. They make rules for the conduct of the department; they elect superintendents, examiners, directors, auditors, a secretary, etc., as they deem necessary for the efficient management of the department. They give authority to the courses of study and for the books and supplies used.

This Board elects a Superintendent of Schools and eight associates, who constitute a Board of Superintendents, whose duty it is to submit courses of study, textbooks, proposals of election and transfer of teachers, and other matters to the Board of Education for approval and adoption.

The Superintendent of Schools is the chief executive officer of the department, who has, subject to the by-laws of the Board of Education, the duty to enforce laws, rules, and regulations, to supervise persons employed in the management of the schools, and to license teachers according to provisions of the law.

Licenses to teach in this city are obtained as a result of tests given by a Board of Examiners, and are issued in accordance with records of merit gained in such tests.

Money is the Basis of Good Schools

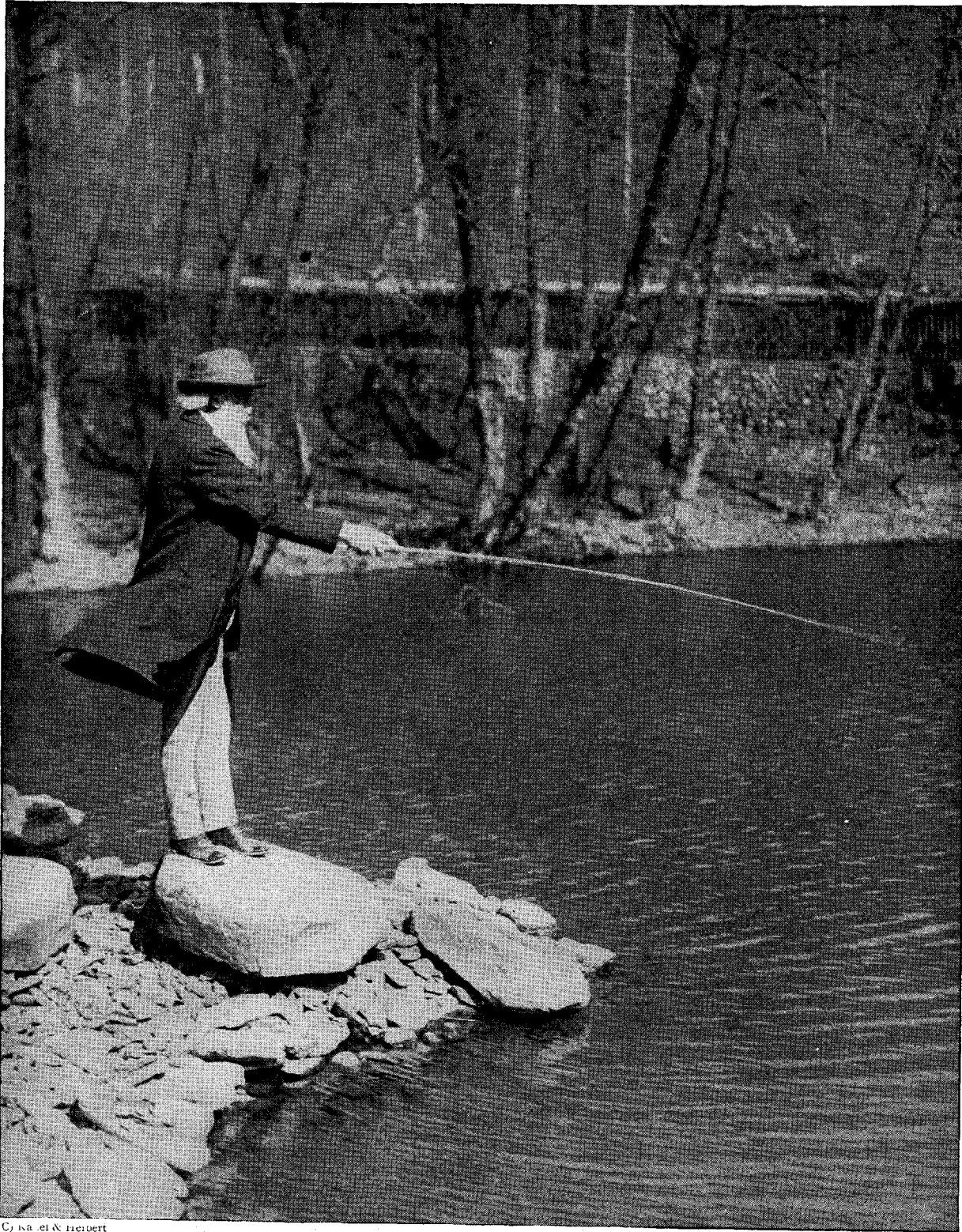
A very important duty devolving upon the city Board of Education is to estimate every twelfth month what it will cost to run the schools during the following year. Their detailed statement of financial needs is called the Board of Education Budget. Every head of a division or bureau—supplies, buildings, evening schools, athletics, or whatever it is—must estimate the number of persons to be taught in each subject or the number of brooms to be used by the janitors. Everything that costs money must be listed and the whole amount tabulated so that those who are to decide on the budget may see how much is asked for on each account and why it is asked. The Board of Education cuts down the various sums and then takes the budget to the city government. Its finance committee is called the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It decides the amount that the schools may have. The Board of Education has prepared only its own budget, but every other city department goes before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with a budget. The total of all the budgets is the city budget. Each separate budget has a hearing. Friends of education argue for a liberal appropriation, real estate men argue against it. The Board of Estimate are sworn to observe economy. There is no one living, at no matter how advanced an age, who

can recall when there was money enough available to run the New York City public schools properly. The school buildings were planned with the intention of giving every pupil a full-day schooling in classes of reasonable size. Years ago the city authorities failed to appropriate enough money to take care of the growth of the system, and as a temporary expedient the Board of Education put part of the pupils on a shorter school day. The number of children given irregular day programmes of this sort has increased to more than 230,000. Various makeshifts in the way of platoon systems have been introduced so that a building intended for 1,200 children is crowded with 2,500. Schoolhouses, never too good, have grown old and shabby, and have been surrounded by tall business houses, shutting out the light and air, so as to be a menace to the health and development of the children incarcerated there. When a new high school starts, it is often put into buildings unfit or abandoned. From ten to twelve years elapse before such a school is properly housed. Meantime thousands of students go through the schools and are deprived of modern advantages. Hundreds of teachers pass the best part of their lives in wretched surroundings. Citizens moving here from other places and accustomed to first-class school accommodations try our schools and then, disappointed, place their children in private establishments, thus defeating the great democratic purpose of the public system and encouraging the division of society into castes. This is the largest unsettled problem now confronting the residents of New York City and State.

The Superintendent of Schools, William L. Ettinger, accompanies the budget with an analysis of it. He shows that American principles and the New York State law require that every person from eight to sixteen years old shall have adequate education; furthermore, that children of from five to seven years old and youths of from sixteen to twenty-one, whose parents desire it, shall be given appropriate schooling. We must also equip those who missed an education during their childhood. We must assimilate newcomers from foreign lands. We are committed by previous acts of the people to continue to provide proper facilities for social development and cultural improvement. Our main duty is not to find how cheaply we can run our educational system. Our duty is to run it properly, always insisting that we will show economy, efficiency, and the absence of extravagance in the spending of our funds.

The Superintendent shows that in 1902 the common schools instructed 439,928 children per day, and last year 729,029. What percentage of the attendance in 1902 was the attendance in 1919? One hundred and sixty-five per cent. The high schools during those seventeen years increased from a daily attendance of 14,473 to a daily attendance of 58,616. That is, for every hundred high school pupils in

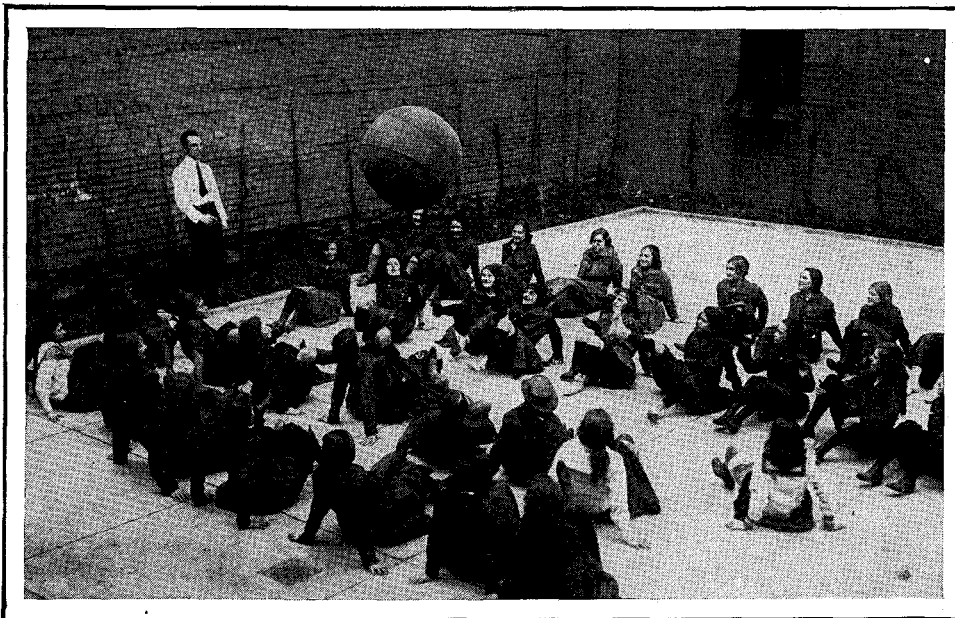
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) K. A. & H. B. H. B.

JOHN BURROUGHS AT EIGHTY-THREE

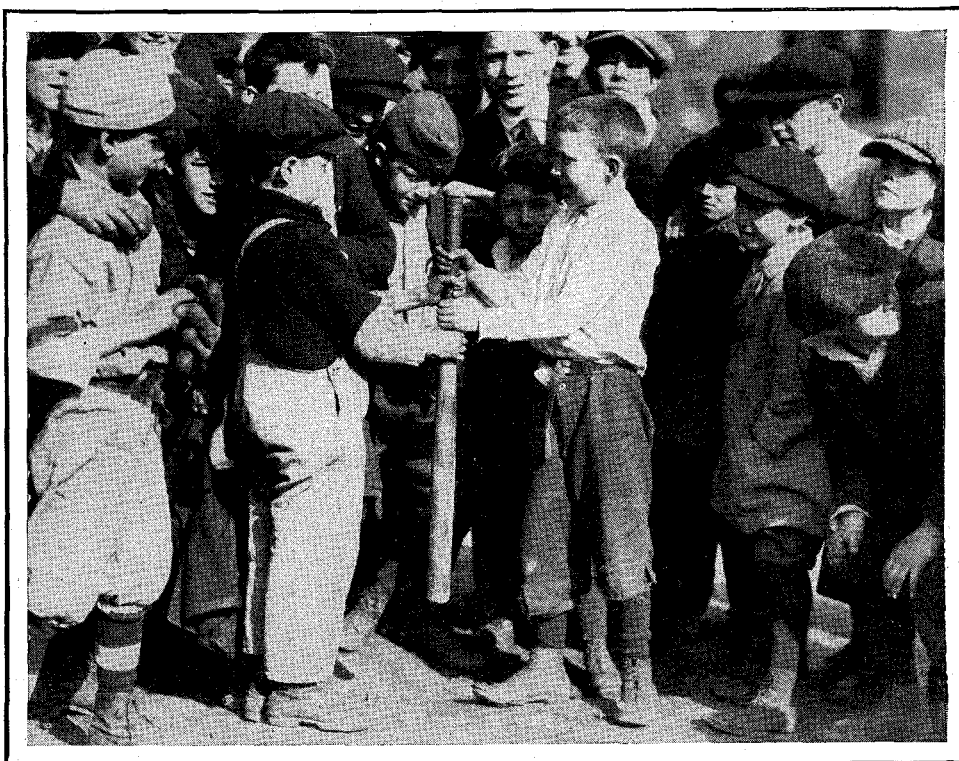
On April 3 John Burroughs was eighty-three years young. That's thirteen years more of life than is allowed by the Biblical limit of threescore years and ten. But what are thirteen years more or less to a fisherman? The older a fisherman grows, the younger he gets, for if he is a real fisherman he never loses hold of that power for enthusiasm which is the true secret of youth. A fisherman (we are not thinking of fishermen as story-tellers alone, be it clearly understood) always preserves a healthy romanticism, the romanticism which brings zest to the simplest task and joy to the plainest of human activities. But of course John Burroughs is much more than even a fisherman. He has learned how to throw off, like a cloak, all the unnecessary things of life while holding fast to its enduring realities, and he has taught and helped thousands of others to reach the same clear sanity of outlook. His birthday has become almost a National occasion for the celebration of the ideals for which he stands. May there be many more such celebrations in the years to come!



(C) Underwood & Underwood

GIRL SCOUTS LEARNING TO PLAY "CAGE BALL"

Cage ball is a game invented by Dr. Emmett D. Angell, play specialist, who is said to have invented fifty or more games. This game can be played at one time, it is stated, by 2,000 players. It has been used by the Army and by the Y. W. C. A. One style of this game is shown in the picture. In another form of the game the ball is kept in the air by the hands of the players



(C) Kadel & Herbert

EAST SIDE VS. WEST SIDE IN THE FIRST BASEBALL GAME OF THE SEASON

New York City boys begin the baseball season early. Here we see the sturdy little captains of East Side and West Side teams measuring up to see which club is to go to the bat first in the opening game at De Witt Clinton Park



(C) Underwood & Underwood

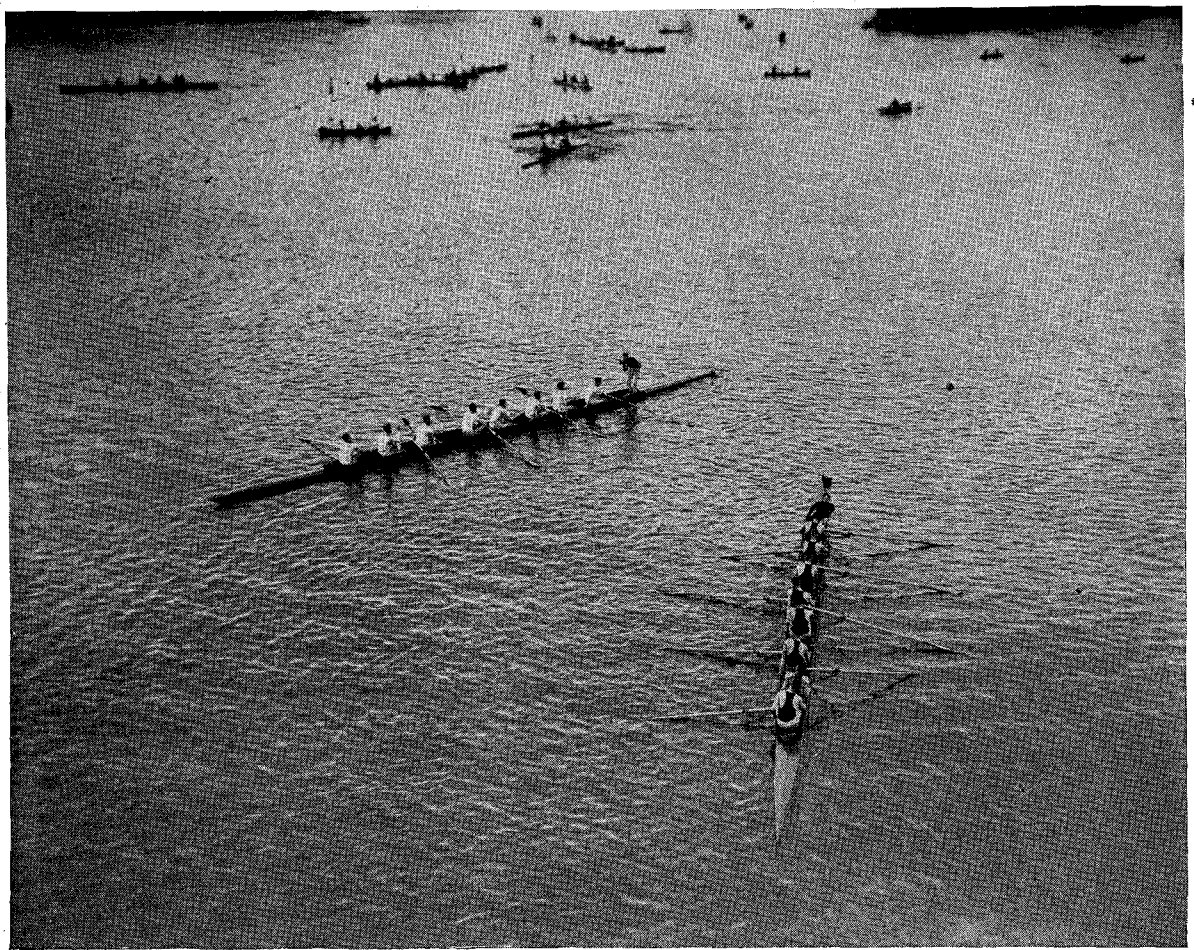
ILLINOIS BOYS ORGANIZE A MODEL AIRPLANE CLUB

To secure membership in this club an applicant has to build a model airplane that will fly. Frequent races are held and prizes awarded. These planes are said to be able to fly four or five thousand feet and can be made to start either from the owner's hand or from the ground

Wide World Photos

YALE GENEROUSLY CHEERS HER VAN- QUISHED RIVAL

The picture shows Coxswain Carson, of the Yale Varsity crew, standing in his shell and leading cheers for Pennsylvania, which was defeated in a recent race



Keystone View Co.

A GOOD EXAMPLE SET BY A CABINET MEMBER'S WIFE

Mrs. David Franklin Houston, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, is here seen while making a purchase of flowers in Center Market, Washington. Housekeepers who follow her example and go personally to the markets may improve the family table and at the same time reduce living expenses



1902 we have 405 in 1919. The care of blind and crippled children, the conduct of night schools, and other educational necessities also increased, so that the cost of attending to the larger numbers would naturally be twice what it was in 1902. But a dollar will now buy only half as much as it bought in 1902. For everything that cost a dollar in 1902 you must pay two dollars to-day. For the growth of the numbers taught and for the increased cost of supplies and service a budget four times the budget of 1902 would be necessary to-day. The educational budget in 1902 was \$23,000,000. The budget for 1920 should be \$92,000,000. But every year the main comparison made is not with what is necessary to keep the schools up to the increase in population, but with what was spent the year before. This year, instead of \$92,000,000, the Educational Department is to have \$49,408,681.12.

In 1902 the school allowance was twenty-three per cent of the entire city budget, and was not enough to secure first-class educational service. Last year it was only eighteen per cent of the entire city budget. It has not only been kept lower than an increase proportionate to the numbers taught, but it has been kept lower than the proportionate increase given to other city departments.

HOW THE SCHOOL MONEY IS SPENT—
PART OF EACH HUNDRED DOLLARS
DEVOTED TO EACH ACTIVITY

1. Business administration . . .	\$0.90
2. Educational administration, superintendents, attendance officers, etc.	2.99
3. Day schools: principals, teach- ers, supplies	82.40
4. Evening schools	2.07
5. Janitors, fuel, water, etc. . . .	6.84
6. Libraries, lectures, community centers, athletics, etc.	.99
7. Repairs, salaries of building division	.96
8. Transportation, corporate schools, and all other ex- penses	2.85
Total	\$100.00

How New York City stands in the expenditure of money for the education of each child, as compared with other large cities, is shown in this table. The dots help one to see the differences:

City.	Amount spent per child.	Comparison.
1. Los Angeles.....	86.94	.....
2. Seattle.....	65.01	.....
3. Minneapolis.....	60.68	.....
4. Cincinnati.....	60.26	.....
5. Boston.....	60.00	.....
6. Pittsburgh.....	58.81	.....
7. Buffalo.....	57.36	.....
8. New York.....	56.26	.....
9. Kansas City.....	55.39	.....
10. Newark.....	54.04	.....
11. St. Louis.....	50.76	.....
12. Chicago.....	49.42	.....
13. Washington.....	49.12	.....
14. Cleveland.....	48.75	.....
15. San Francisco.....	47.09	.....
16. Detroit.....	45.57	.....
17. Jersey City.....	45.48	.....
18. Milwaukee.....	44.65	.....
19. Philadelphia.....	43.59	.....
20. Baltimore.....	34.09	.....

Of course the amount available for schools, as for all other community purposes, is conditioned upon the wealth of the city.

Effect of the Charity Idea on Public Education

When, in the Old World, education first began to be extended in small quantities of rudiments to other than the ruling classes, it was in the nature of a charity. Robert Raikes's efforts to teach the poor were in line with attempts to help the poor by gifts of food. Although the American Revolution and establishment of a democracy founded on intelligence emphasized the necessity of educating the people at public expense as a measure of safety and as a promotion of the general welfare, the charity idea often comes into prominence when people oppose the extension of education. Our National policy, as we recall from reading the views of eminent Americans quoted in the early part of this presentation, holds education to be an indispensable part of a self-governing union of our people. The city of New York has a long record of reluctance to provide adequate public education. As a result, the present generation has seen the people of the State, through its Legislature, pass successive laws compelling the local authorities to extend their educational service and to raise the money for it.

What Effect Has Money on Teaching?

The charity tradition has particularly affected the position of the teachers. When governments were in the hands of the rich nobility, it was degrading to render public service for pay. The tradition still affects the salaries of many public posts. You do not pay the managers of your public business so much as managers of private businesses of less size and importance receive. Often you get inferior public servants or by your low pay you prevent an able public servant from keeping up his efficiency. Before teaching was made by the United States a Government service the most eminent teachers in the history of the world had served mankind without financial reward. Up to the present time public expectation of a teacher has centered upon a more and

more highly trained and educated type of man and woman, above the average citizen in character and skill. But the public has offered such a person less wages than the same talents would commonly command in other fields. There have always been a remarkably numerous body of public-spirited men and women imbued with a spirit to render public service. They will give their whole time to the Nation at a dollar a year; they will, at a financial sacrifice, continue to help children overcome obstacles on the road of success. Teaching has so many attractions in the nature of meeting various and interesting young people, seeing them grow in worth-while abilities, contributing to their advancement, rendering public service, and being conscious of furnishing a part of the prosperity and happiness of the world, that it has been possible through the years for municipalities to build up, on decidedly moderate wages, educational service that for much less than the tuition charged by private schools has equaled or surpassed the quality of their output.

But the doubling of living expenses has cut the teachers' wage down at least one-half. It means that a service that has always had a large volunteer spirit in it is forced to consist of so large a proportion of unpaid work that the rank and file of teachers feel degraded in public esteem. A large number of public school teachers are now unable to live in the manner that permits them to increase or maintain their schooling ability. What are the means you would want an up-to-date teacher to employ to keep fit for the work? What would be the cost of these items? In various parts of the country the shortage of teachers is causing a relaxation of the requirements for admission to the teaching ranks. More poorly prepared teachers are entering the service. What will be the effect upon the general intelligence, prosperity, and happiness of the Nation?

How Can the Schools be Con- ducted by Volunteers?

School managers realize the impossibility of maintaining good service with underpaid teachers. You cannot run a city fire department or police department efficiently on wages lower than the same ability commands in other lines. It is poor policy to place a group of public servants in a situation in which they find reason to ask for more pay for themselves. So long as your country humiliates teachers, so long it misses the high efficiency of education which the founders of the Nation expected. The most glorious periods of the world's history are those in which men who were leading toward the finer things of life were held in highest honor.

How Does this Affect the Young People in the Schools?

Speaking directly to the boys and girls in the schools, I say:

"You are drawing near your entrance

into active citizenship, with its duties of thinking and voting. You are maturing your abilities at a time when the public is showing signs of awakening to the serious failures of our educational provisions. It is a common thing to hear our lighting system, our water works, our fire department, and various other community services complimented as models of efficiency. But you never hear any committee or organization of citizens or any person who studies our New York school system pronounce it adequate. Its teachers are receiving what amounts to fifty to sixty per cent less than they received before the war. Its building programme is many years behind the growth of the school population. It represents a great public business mismanaged without foresight and neglected without reason.

"The extension of education toward a realization of what the Fathers of the Nation advocated—universal education, free, for everybody—has quite generally been opposed by enough citizens to have kept the schools very much behind what they should be. The examinations conducted during the late war to test men fit for military service disclosed the astounding fact that probably twenty million people in the United States over ten years of age cannot read a newspaper nor write a simple business letter. At that rate, one person out of five in the United States is not only uneducated but so pitifully illiterate as to be a heavy handicap upon an intelligent democracy. The general public, even in your Empire State, is far from converted to the original 1776 proposition for universal education. Your own city is the scene of ever-recurring conflicts between advocates of public education and advocates of less money for the schools. The schools, or the believers in them, or both, have not yet convinced the whole public that education ought to be a public charge. What can you do to correct this situation? You are one of the beneficiaries of the system, imperfect as it is. Ought you to ally yourself with those who are seeking to increase the extent and the value of public education? Do you owe it to your country to serve on school boards when you are old enough, and to vote for better support of education? If so, ought you to inform yourself as to the arguments for and against a better support of schools?"

What Is the Money Value of Education?

The original proponents of a system of education at public expense were the founders of the Nation. They said that they established it to promote the general welfare.

How does education promote it?

Mr. A. Caswell Ellis, two years ago, published a study called "The Money Value of Education." His facts and reasoning will interest you. If your school library will let your class have a copy of it (Bulletin 22 for 1917, National Bureau of Education), you can spend an hour very

profitably considering these questions. What effect does education have upon the ordinary man's earning power? There have been instances in which a high school student leaves to begin earning money. Of course he immediately surpasses in personal income his classmate who remains in school. But the wage tables for the country show that the average boy who finishes a high school course overtakes at nineteen years of age the partly schooled young man, and thereafter surpasses him in earning power through life. Why is this? The case of an Edison, a Woolworth, or a Ford, with little schooling, amassing a large fortune is impressive because it is remarkably unusual. The number of such men in the earlier history of America, when the forests, the mineral deposits, the lands, were free to adventurous spirits, when the canals and railways were building, was large. That kind of a chance has almost disappeared. Luck has largely given way to intelligent planning. The winner now must have a trained mind. Whenever the members of any group are tabulated, the results show prosperity going to those who have taken thorough training in school.

As it is with individuals, so it is with communities. The schools improve business. The more a man is educated, the more he wants to buy. He is discontented with cheap and dirty goods. The more people who read, the more advertising matter is offered, the more trade increases. If a considerable proportion of citizens are untrained, they are poor. The more of them there are in a community, the more every industry and business will be depressed. The dry-goods merchant will sell poorer goods; the railways will carry diminished traffic; the banks will have smaller deposits.

Mr. Ellis, to whose study reference was just made, found the average wealth of Frenchmen to be \$1,260; of Spaniards, \$675 per person. That is about what proportion? The French gained this following the establishment of a system of education. Spain has hardly any such system. Compare Russia, having wonderful natural resources and almost no education, with Holland, having few resources but a fine system of schools. Compare Mexico, having rich land and great mineral wealth and a wretched lack of schools, with your own country, where a larger proportion of the people have been educated. How do the comforts of life, the enjoyment of liberty, order, and welfare, in Mexico compare with those of the United States citizen?

A large proportion of mankind will undergo sacrifice and want for the higher concerns of life with which education has to do. Schools have generally regarded refinement, civilization, advancement, welfare, and the spirit as superior to wealth, and will continue so to do; but it is no handicap that, while bringing these blessings to the human race, schools also increase the material prosperity of a person, a city, a state, and a nation.

Who is the Government?

Finally, here is a good place to repeat the old story of Louis XIV of France. His adviser said to him: "The interests of the state suggest that you do this."

"The state?" said Louis; "that's me." (*L'état, c'est moi.*) That was the idea of Charles of England, of William of Germany, of the semi-barbarous potentates of Russia, of the Orient, and, to a greater or less degree, of every king, emperor, or czar that ever lived. Governments like Rome expanded the idea to cover two or more emperors; oligarchies like Venice, to include a group of nobles; but our country seeks to make it true of all the people.

Again I say directly to the pupil "Your personal future holds for you the privilege and duty of affirming, 'I am the State.' You are growing up a sharer in the benefits that the people, organized as a government, confer upon all. You recall an enumeration of these advantages in Superintendent Tildsley's introductory article in this course. Your education, your comfort, your safety, your very life, has obligated you to loyalty to the organization known as the American Nation. Right and law make you a member of it. Your own instincts lead you to be a worth-while citizen. Your present place in life is in an inner structure of the State—a public school. You, as every student, teacher, and officer of it, can truly say, 'I am the school.' Your study of these lessons shows you that the full importance of the school, as a present state for the practice of citizenship, has not yet been fully recognized by the world. Some schools have gone much further than others in winning, by contribution to the general welfare, the affection and support of their communities. Every time you contribute by word or deed to the public welfare you help the State. Every time a group of you annoys passengers in the subways by your noise and horse-play you make enemies to the school system. In some towns the conduct of schoolboys, the beauty of school grounds, have made the value of property near schools increase in value. In some localities experience with gangs of careless, selfish (unpatriotic) schoolboys has led citizens to protest against the erection of a schoolhouse near their homes. You are the school; you are the State. Government must not be the function of a ruling class. It must be you, working through your representatives, directed by public opinion. To secure this—which is the American idea—the community is paying for your education. The only respectable position for you to take, now and hereafter, is that outlined by Roosevelt when he said: 'You must mean well, but you are of small account if you mean well feebly. The one who counts is the one who is decent, unselfish, alert, and who makes himself or herself felt as a force for decency, a force for clean living, a force for civic righteousness; that is the one that counts.'"

THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

FIVE RECENT VOLUMES OF VERSE

IF this review had been published a generation or so ago, it would doubtless have been headed "A Nosegay of Poets" or "Plucked in the Garden of the Muse." Having been written, however, in 1920, it will have to bear the simple title of "Five Recent Volumes of Verse." The reviewer has, despite his professional bias, a distinct idea that his most valuable function is that of toastmaster at the banquet of literature. Unlike some toastmasters, however, he believes that his audience is more interested in the speakers he is to introduce than in his own interpretation of their remarks.

Some years ago the reviewer was unexpectedly introduced to an audience of colored schoolboys with the remark, "Boys, we will have a few short prayers, and then an address by Mr. So and So." All over the auditorium the boys rose to voice their appeals. The last prayer the reviewer in particular remembers. It ended: "Oh, Lord, bless Mr. So and So, and make his speech interesting so that we may be attentive." The reviewer hopes and believes that his readers will find of interest some of the poems published herewith even without the interposition of a supernatural power.

Arthur Guiterman's name speaks for itself. His delightful ballads, his sense of humor, and his poetic fancies have won for him a deservedly high place among our writers of verse. In the present volume, "Ballads of Old New York,"¹ he has skillfully presented a series of legends and stories of the metropolis in a form which makes them the easiest reading imaginable. Here is a charming and characteristic bit of verse on the "Kissing Bridge," which once stood at the junction of Roosevelt Street and Park Row:

KISSING BRIDGE

(Once at the junction of Roosevelt Street and Park Row)

No Roebling reared that primal way
With web of steel and splendid line:
Its piers were rubble, crude and gray,
Its beams were hewn of forest pine.

Across the kill that eastward flowed
It led, unjarred by rumbling tram,
Where grasses waved and lilies glowed;
New York was then Nieuw Amsterdam.

With rake and scythe at droop of day,
With lilt and carol full and free,
The maids and youngers hold their way
Along the shadowed Bouwerie.

A playful whisper stirs the trees,
A laughing ripple rills the shoal,
For here, as village law decrees,
The sweetest lips must pay the toll.

Good Saint that loved our isle, restore
That hallowed bridge, to span a tide
With blowing fields on either shore;
Let me be there with one beside!

Dispel this cloud of stone and steel,
These clogging mists of tawdry sham!
Let lips be frank and hearts be leal
As then in old Nieuw Amsterdam!

An American poet of a very different type is Vachel Lindsay. There is nothing in his present volume as striking as his celebrated "General Booth Enters Heaven," but many of the poems are marked with the same insistent rhythm and the same

rebellious enthusiasm against the set canons of convention. We quote the following poem not because it is the best in the volume,¹ but because it is brief:

WHEN PETER JACKSON PREACHED IN THE
OLD CHURCH

To be sung to the tune of the old Negro Spiritual
"Every time I feel the spirit moving in my
heart I'll pray."

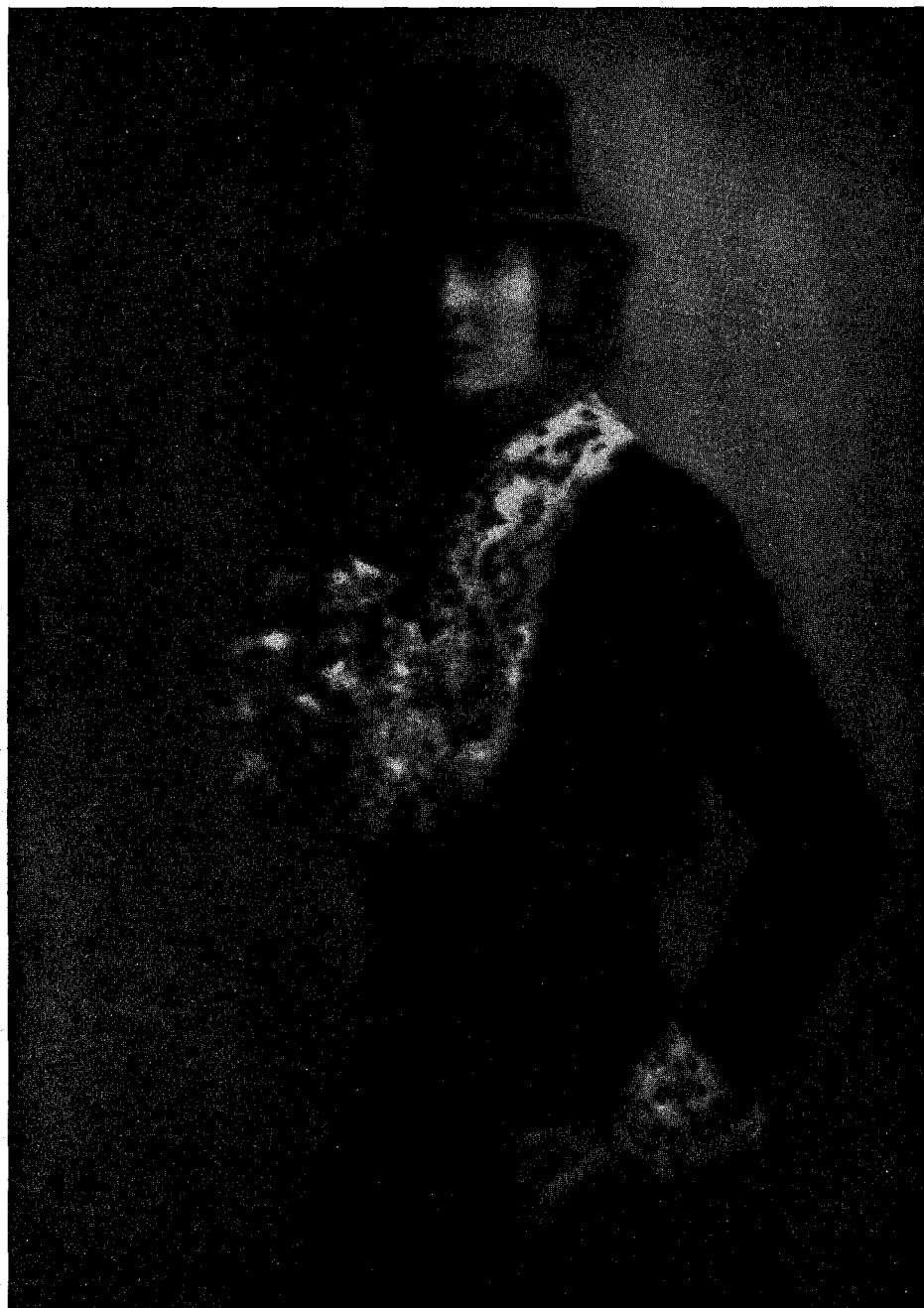
Peter Jackson was a-preaching
And the house was still as snow.
He whispered of repentance
And the lights were dim and low
And were almost out
When he gave the first shout:
"Arise, arise,
Cry out your eyes."
And we mourned all our terrible sins away.
Clean, clean away.
Then we marched around, around,
And sang with a wonderful sound:—
"Every time I feel the spirit moving in my
heart I'll pray."

¹Golden Whales of California, and Other
Rhymes in the American Language. By Vachel
Lindsay. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Every time I feel the spirit moving in my
heart I'll pray."
And we fell by the altar
And fell by the aisle,
And found our Savior
In just a little while,
We all found Jesus at the break of the day,
We all found Jesus at the break of the day.
Blessed Jesus,
Blessed Jesus.

John A. Lomax discovered a new element in American literature when he collected his "Cowboy Songs." Less valuable perhaps is his present collection of "Songs of the Cattle Trail and Cow Camp,"¹ but those who read with delight the pictures of cowboy life in his earlier collection of American folk ballads will wish to make the acquaintance of this present volume. The authors of many of the poems in his most recent anthology are known, although a large proportion of them are anonymous. The present volume is composed of poems which did not necessarily originate with

¹Songs of the Cattle Trail and Cow Camp. Collected by John A. Lomax, B.A., M.A. The Macmillan Company, New York.



Courtesy of Pictorial Photographers of America

"MISS H.," BY GEORGE HENRY HIGH, OF CHICAGO

¹Ballads of Old New York. By Arthur Guiterman. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

the cowboys themselves, but which do interpret their attitude towards their work. Perhaps since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment the following poem, which is anonymous, may have an added reason for republication here, as a historical document.

THE INSULT

I've swum the Colorado where she runs close
down to hell ;
I've braced the faro layouts in Cheyenne ;
I've fought for muddy water with a bunch of
howlin' swine
An' swallowed hot tamales and cayenne ;
I've rode a pitchin' broncho till the sky was
underneath ;
I've tackled every desert in the land ;
I've sampled XX whisky till I couldn't hardly
see,
An' dallied with the quicksands of the Grande ;
I've argued with the marshals of a half a dozen
burgs ;
I've been dragged free and fancy by a cow ;
I've had three years' campaignin' with the
fightin', bitin' Ninth,
An' I never lost my temper till right now.
I've had the yellow fever and been shot plum
full of holes ;
I've grabbed an army mule plum by the tail ;
But I've never been so snortin', really high-
falutin mad
As when you up and hands me ginger ale.

Tertius van Dyke, the son of Dr. Henry van Dyke, although he has contributed a number of poems to various magazines, now publishes his first volume, under the title "Songs of Seeking and Finding."¹ Mr. van Dyke's volume is uneven, but many of its poems are dignified and have a truly spiritual appeal. One of the best in the volume is the following :

SHE WALKS ABOVE THE SPRAY-FLECKED CLIFFS

She walks above the spray-flecked cliffs
In meadows sweet with flowers ;
Her eyes see something far away
Beyond these fleeting hours.

She steps with quiet, even pace
Serene as her heart's beat,
And often turns lest she should tread
A flower beneath her feet.

Each move of head or hand betrays
A thought of gentleness,
Each look she gives the wild sea-birds
Is like a mute caress.

The clutching waves beside her leap ;—
She has no doubt nor fear,
Such deeps has she within herself
And hopes so brave and dear ;

Such deeps has she all clear and still
Beneath the reach of storms,
The restless world must pass her by
In wracks of cloud-made forms.

She walks alone, yet not alone,
And waits so patiently ;
She knows not anything but love,—
This mother soon to be.

Angela Morgan shows in her latest work the same fiery impetus which marked her earlier poems. In the rush of her feeling and emotion she sometimes fails to achieve that maturity of speech and that depth of thought which perhaps some day will be hers. She has, however, an individuality of manner and an enthusiasm of utterance which are characteristically shown in the poem from her latest volume, "Hail, Man!"² with which this varied collection is concluded :

IN A STUDIO

My soul responds to this room
As a lily loosed by the sun,

¹ Songs of Seeking and Finding. By Tertius van Dyke. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

² Hail, Man. By Angela Morgan. The John Lane Company, New York.



Courtesy of Pictorial Photographers of America

"FIFTY YEARS," BY FREDERICK F. FRITTITA, OF BALTIMORE

Each lovely object, one by one
Warming it into bloom,
 wooing the ardor from my heart
To run like fire along the walls
Where Turner's artistry enthalls.
Or, mating with its counterpart
In rivalries of light and shade
Melting within a rich brocade.
Or, poised above a cabinet
Where jade and ebony and jet
Or amber overlaid with gold
Lure me with colors manifold . . .

I love the resonance of brass,
And all my hungry nerves are fed
By the ripe ecstasy of wood ;
And frescoes delicately spread ;
And by the sorcery of glass
In sparkling solitude.
Fluent as flame and keen as wine
I drift and hover, breathe and shine.
My eager, answering tendrils twine
And curl within each curling cup
That drinks my essence up.
O Psyche, where your beauty springs—
O Mercury, with flying feet,
I, too, am borne on pinions fleet,
I, too, have wings !

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY¹

To many people, who have a feeling for art without manual dexterity with the brush, photography makes a strong appeal. What artists with the lens and dry plate can accomplish is shown here perhaps better than in any other book yet published in America. Many of the pictures are beautiful, and almost all in this handsomely printed collection are worth studying by amateur or professional photographers and art lovers in general. The army of "snap-shotters" who want to do better things can especially gain by careful study of "Pictorial Photography in America." The book is a credit alike to the earnest workers in photography who have made it possible, to the taste of the producers, and to the initiative of the Pictorial Photographers of America, the society that publishes the book. We reproduce on these pages two of the hundred-odd pictures included in the volume.

¹ Pictorial Photography in America, 1920. Tenant & Ward, New York.

THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY¹

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

"Hello, Central!"

WHO invented the telephone? When? Give a brief history of the telephone.

Can you name inventions of more importance than the telephone? If so, defend your selection.

How many inventions can you name that have originated since 1914?

Make as many comparisons as you can between the telegraph, wireless telegraphy, and the telephone. Are the operations in the sending of messages by these three different means the same? Make this difference clear to those who do not know just how these inventions work.

What pay do telephone girls in your community receive? Tell, with reasons, whether they should receive more.

Do the telephone girls of your community render as faithful and efficient service as those described by Mr. Rogers?

Would you care to be a telephone operator? What are your reasons?

What of value is there in this story? Are there any lessons which it teaches? If so, what is the most important one?

Make clear the meaning of the following terms: *Flabbergasted, patronizingly, telephone, T N T, idiosyncrasies, malign, proffer, petulant.*

The following books can be read with great profit in connection with this study: "Inventions of the Great War," by A. R. Bond (Century Company); "Boy's Book of New Inventions," by Harry E. Maule (Doubleday); "Stories of Inventors," by Russell Doubleday (Doubleday).

Seen by Q-Rays

Of the different kinds of people mentioned by Mr. Rhoades in this story, which do you consider the most indispensable?

From an economic point of view, would you prefer to be living now or to have lived forty years ago? Back up what you have to say by actual data for the two periods mentioned.

What kind of society would we have if the strike principle were carried to its logical conclusion? Would you care to live in such a society? Give several reasons.

Define the following terms: *Façades, ridiculous, kaleidoscopic, linotype operators, synopses, perambulators, hysterical.*

The Switchmen's Strike

Explain how this strike, described by Mr. Rogers on another page, was set in motion. Are there any elements of justice on the side of the strikers? What is their side of the story?

What, in your opinion, is the fundamental cause of the present industrial unrest? Is it belief that our economic system itself is a matter of injustice? Are there other reasons for the current widespread unrest?

One writer tells us that there "are two

¹These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them.
—THE EDITORS.

forms of autocracy which are threatening free institutions to-day and against which society must find means to protect itself." What do you think those two forms of autocracy are? What means has society to protect itself against these?

Have the people of the United States the power in their hands now of remedying economic and political evils without recourse to physical violence and the overthrow of existing institutions?

Can you name any vital problems before the American people at the present time which are not economic or do not rest upon an economic basis?

An editor speaks of the present strike as "the most disquieting development in our industrial life that we have yet experienced." Why the "most disquieting"? Do you know of any other strike more disquieting?

Another editor characterizes the switchmen's strike as "illegal and mysterious." Why "mysterious"? Is there any such thing as a legal strike? We hear also of un-American strikes. Are any strikes American? Would you favor a law preventing individuals from quitting their jobs? Tell why or why not.

Tell, with reasons, what you think of the attitude of the railway brotherhoods towards the switchmen's strike.

Define: *Closed shop, open shop, sympathetic strike, boycott, scab, picketing.*

All those interested in studying present conditions causing unrest and in the solution of our social and economic problems will find very valuable material in "Current Social and Industrial Forces," edited by L. D. Edie (Boni & Liveright).

Hiram Johnson—Leonard Wood

Read what The Outlook and Mr. Baldwin have to say about Senator Johnson and General Wood, on different pages of this issue of The Outlook.

For what reasons might a boy be for Hiram Johnson for President?

Do you consider Johnson's Americanism broad or narrow?

Ask some capitalists and industrial leaders if they have confidence in Hiram Johnson. Report what these men tell you.

Has Senator Johnson wholesome and far-sighted views of the international obligations of the United States? What is his attitude toward Russia? Toward Great Britain?

What are some of General Wood's beliefs and ideals as seen in The Outlook's editorial?

General Wood believes in the right to picket and the right of public assembly. Do you believe in these? What are your reasons? Have these rights been allowed in all strikes? What can you recall of the way civil authorities handled strikers in recent years at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Paterson, New Jersey? Was there any Prussianism at work in those communities? What is Prussianism?

Have citizens the right to advocate the overthrow of American institutions by force? What is General Wood's opinion?

Have you read the new book on Leonard Wood, entitled "The Life of Leonard Wood," by J. G. Holme (Doubleday, Page & Co.)?

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HERE it is—posing for its picture. No clanging bells or shrieking sirens. No red lined coats. Nothing spectacular.

Just a few skilled workmen—yet these men save the ladder and the engine crews many a trip by making roofs fire-safe with Asbestos. For the time to put out fires is before they start. And there is no better way to prevent roof communicated fires than by covering roofs with Asbestos.

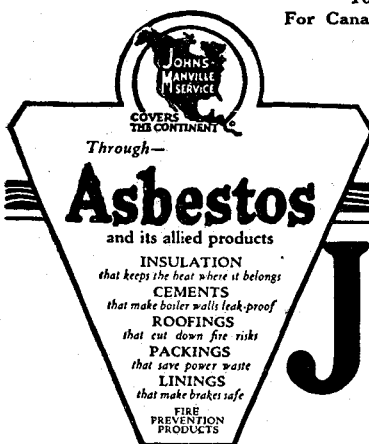
Moreover, it is not only through fire protection that Asbestos makes roofs safe, but also through weatherproof durability. In fact, Asbestos seems ordained by nature to be roofing material. This wonderful fibrous mineral is

not only absolutely fire-proof, but in roofing form, it is immune to the disintegrating effects of sun, snow, hail, ice, rain, smoke and acid fumes.

On the big flat roofs of industrial plants and other buildings you will find Johns-Manville roofers applying permanent fire prevention with Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing.*

And on thousands of smaller buildings the owners themselves, or their employees, are doing the same. For the many different types of Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing give everyone the opportunity to protect what is ordinarily the most defenseless part of his building—the roof—with one of these roofings.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City
 10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities
 For Canada, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto



*In sixty-three cities throughout the United States and Canada there are Johns-Manville Branches, which have crews of expert roofers constantly employed in laying Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing on large roof areas.

And for the thousand and one types of modern buildings—including dwellings—Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofings and Shingles are handled by dealers and dealer-contractors everywhere.

Asbestos Roll Roofing, Johns-Manville Standard and Colorblende Asbestos Shingles, Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing, Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing, Johns-Manville Built-Up Asbestos Roofings.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings are approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

All Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing is backed by Johns-Manville Service and Responsibility. Through our Roofing Registration Service we are able to keep in touch with Johns-Manville Roofing in Service. This is your assurance that it will give the service claimed for it.

JOHNS-MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

Murphy Univernish

Impervious to Boiling Water

BEAUTY of course, but cleanly, sanitary beauty—beauty that endures—that is every woman's ideal of home decoration.

This Spring, use Univernish. Use it on *all* woodwork. Use it because it is beautiful, but more important still, because it stays beautiful under repeated scrubbing with boiling water.

Use Univernish in kitchen and bathroom, on outside of doors, on hall and vestibule floors, on window sills, on table tops—wherever woodwork is exposed to water, boiling, hot or cold, hot liquids of all kinds, ammonia, alcohol or powerful cleaning agents which destroy ordinary varnish.

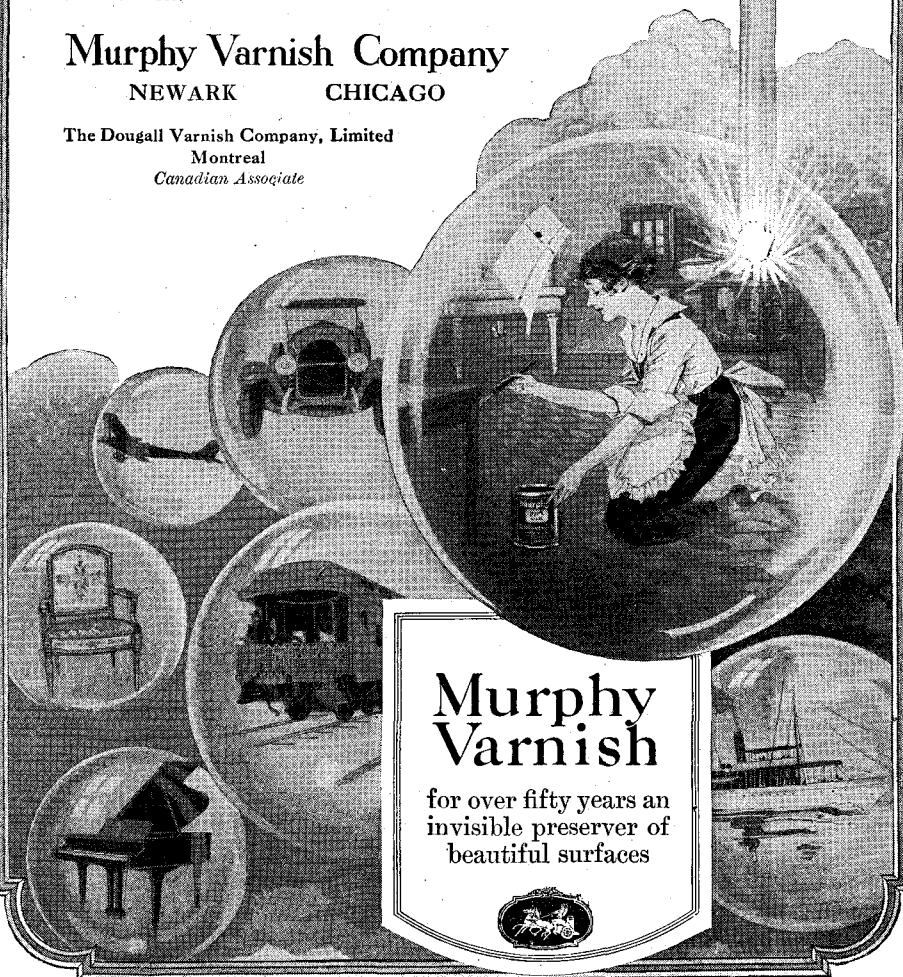
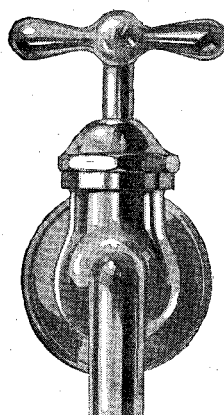
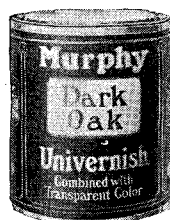
But this is not all. Wherever, *out-doors or in*, you want a varnish for *hard* service under worst conditions, Univernish will do the work.

We authorize your dealer to refund the purchase price if you try a can of Univernish and it turns white or otherwise fails to please you.

Univernish is furnished not only as a clear varnish but in six beautiful wood colors, Light Oak, Dark Oak, Bog Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Green.

Murphy Varnish Company
NEWARK CHICAGO

The Dougall Varnish Company, Limited
Montreal
Canadian Associate



Murphy Varnish

for over fifty years an
invisible preserver of
beautiful surfaces

A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE H. C. L. PROBLEM

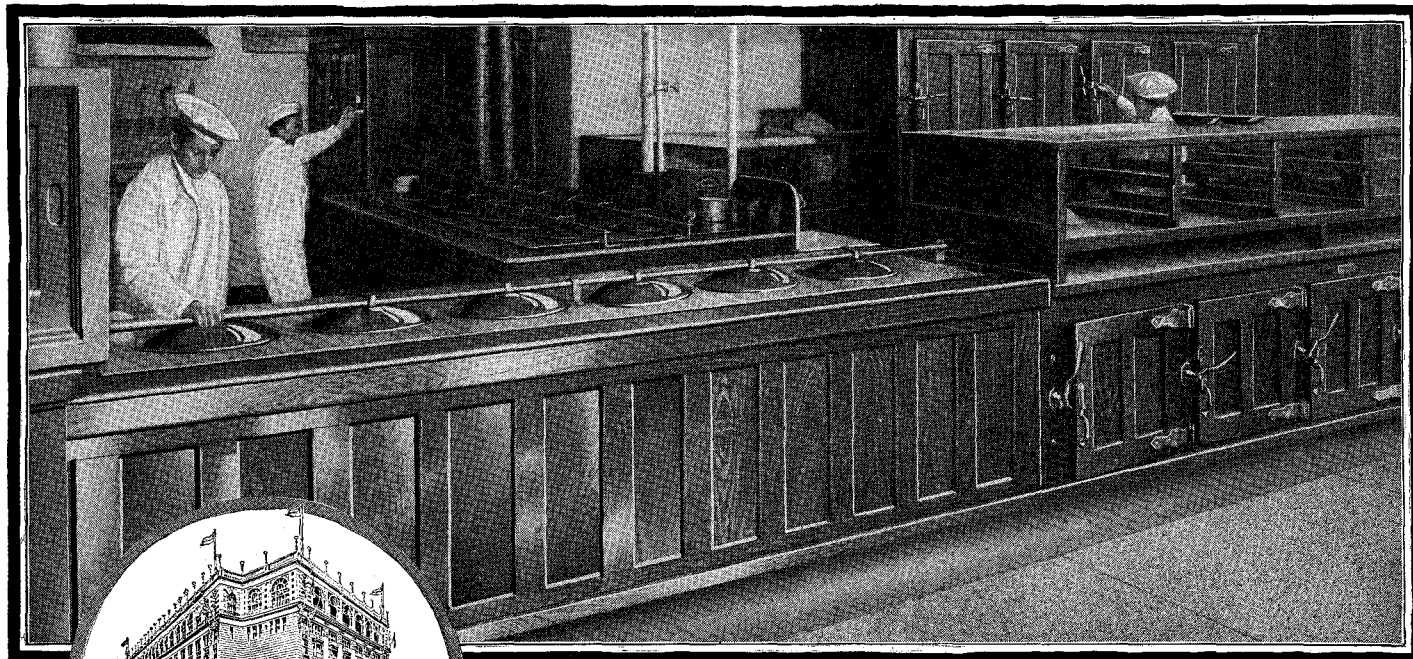
BY A. J. HINMAN

In what it considers an attempt to lower the H. C. L. the consuming public to-day is making a foolish effort to lift itself by its own boot-straps. At least that is the way it appears to us who are on the producing end of the game. The consumers cry, "Produce more that we may have lower prices," and then they start a boycott on some farm product which forces many farmers out of business. This causes a great shortage in the boycotted product, and up go the prices higher than ever. Commission merchants and other middlemen do not mind so much, but this practice is rough on the farmer. He never knows just where he stands; consequently he hesitates in developing any product to maximum production for fear he may be forced out of business.

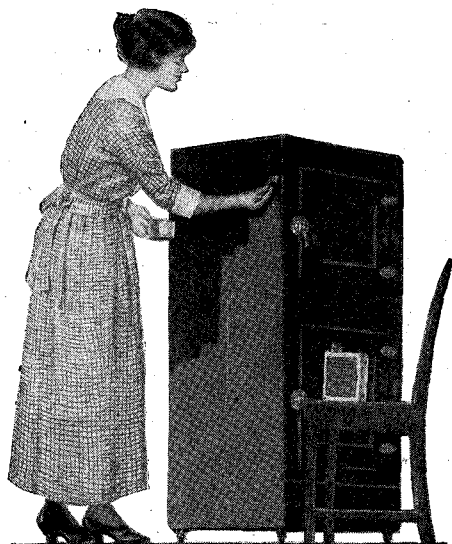
The prices of commodities produced on the farm are high for two reasons: First, cause of the high production cost; and, secondly, because of the poor system of distribution. The farmer is not a profiteer; in fact, the average farmer to-day makes less than the average city teamster. But he must be paid production cost plus a living wage or else production will drop rather than increase. And I do not believe that all middlemen are profiteers. When we consider the cost of handling produce under present wage conditions, their commissions are not exorbitant. But the whole system they represent is at fault and must be replaced by something simpler and more efficient. The farmers themselves have found a way out, but they need the city man's help, and his eyes seem to be closed.

But before discussing the cure let us first consider some causes of the H. C. L. problem. Production cost, for instance. Why has it developed from its usual normal state up to its present condition of abnormality? A few examples speak more than volumes of argument. Four years ago milkers (in northern California) could be hired for \$35 a month and found. Now they receive \$130 a month and found, and they milk a smaller "string." A ranch hand who formerly earned \$1.50 a day for twelve hours' work now gets \$4.50 for eight hours' work. Coconut meal (the principal dairy concentrate in this same region) formerly was considered high at \$40 per ton. Now it costs nearly \$80 on the wharf. Likewise seed oats have increased from \$40 to \$85 per ton. And so on for every item that enters into the production of butter and milk products. In other words, except for the dairyman's own labor, the production cost of dairy products has increased over one hundred per cent. And prices received for dairy products have not increased in proportion—at least not in California. The poultryman has a harder story to tell. His costs have increased as much as the dairyman's, yet eggs have dropped to nearly pre-war prices. Unless a public quicker to boycott than to reason allows him a good price for his spring and summer eggs he will be "broke."

"But the farmers are all prosperous," you say. True enough, but the reason is psychological rather than economic. The farmer is thrifty by nature. For years he has worked long hours, scrimped, and saved, until now, when he handles more money than ever before, he beats the game by practicing thrift—raising everything possible for his own needs, and he salts away



WHY *R.H. Macy & Co* use VALSPAR Varnish



Why not VALSPAR
your refrigerator
now?

JUST SIX WEEKS after the big refrigerators were installed in the restaurant of the famous Macy store, New York, the varnish began to turn white and flake off.

The steam from the big kitchen kettles was too much for it—to the surprise of the contractors, who had thought the varnish they used equal to anything made for the purpose.

In two months, where the steam was hottest, there was no varnish left, and the unprotected wood was showing signs of warping and swelling.

After one look, the Macy Superintendent of Buildings said "Revarnish them with Valspar"—his experience told him that Valspar would stand where the other varnish had failed. So they scraped the refrigerators and gave them three coats of Valspar, and though that was seven years ago, the head painter at Macy's said recently, "Those refrigerators show no sign of needing revarnishing yet!"

Ever since this startling demonstration, everything varnishable around the great Macy store has been VALSPARRED—and the manufacturers of the refrigerators have made Valspar their standard finish.

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 456 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.
Special Offer:

For your dealer's name and 15c in stamps, we will send you a 25c sample can of Valspar—enough to finish a small table or chair. Fill out the coupon.

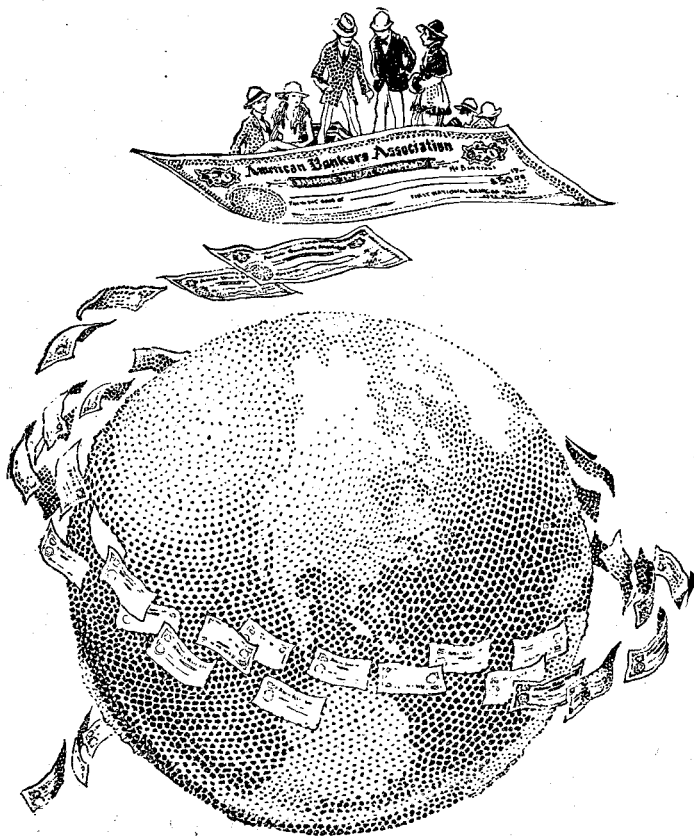
Dealer's Name.....

Your Name.....

Your Address.....

Outlook-4-21-20

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White



"A.B.A" CHEQUES GO ROUND THE WORLD

THERE are strange and out-of-the-way places in this world, but none of them is strange to "A.B.A." Cheques—The Best Funds for Travelers. Wherever civilization has penetrated, these cheques have become a familiar medium of exchange and brought comfort and aid to thousands of tourists.

HOTELS, stores and transportation companies everywhere know and accept them, and those who use them are independent of banking hours, free from the annoyance of money exchange and protected from loss or theft. Your counter-signature, written in the presence of the acceptor, automatically identifies you. Without it the cheques are valueless.

IN denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. Conveniently carried in a small, compact wallet. Issued by the American Bankers Association composed of 20,000 leading American Banks and Trust Companies.

"A.B.A" American Bankers Association Cheques
"the BEST funds for travelers"

For further particulars write

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
 New York City

A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE H. C. L. PROBLEM (Continued)

the big round dollars. Nevertheless his production cost is greater in proportion to his profits than before the war.

Next let us consider a few examples of distribution under the present system. Dry cows, sold for beef, bring me \$50 a head at my ranch. After passing through the hands of local buyers, shippers, and wholesale meat company they finally reach the retail butcher worth \$140 as dressed meat. At prevailing prices the consumer can figure for himself just how much this seven hundred pounds of meat from my \$50 cow will cost him when purchased over the counter. On eggs sold from outlying farms there is a difference of fifteen cents a dozen between the price the consumer pays and the farmer receives. The difference represents the commissions of the local egg buyers, the city commission merchant, and the retailer, plus transportation charges. And boycotting eggs only increases this fifteen cents by causing loss and confusion all along the line. But probably the worst example of inefficiency under the present middleman system is in the case of fruit and perishable products shipped from outlying farms to commission merchants. The big fruit-growers of California now have co-operative associations, which own canneries and packing-houses to facilitate the marketing of the crop, so it is usually the farmer with a small orchard who suffers. He carefully picks and selects his fruit, packing it into boxes (according to university method), and then he ships it to some city commission merchant. He immediately receives a reply that the market is glutted with that particular fruit, but rather than return his perishable shipment they will give him so much for it. This offer is usually about what the farmer's boxes cost him. Well, there being no other way, he takes the offer, and then calculates how much he lost on time, fruit, and railway charges. Next year he shakes the fruit down for the hogs. Consumers, out for a Sunday drive, pass the orchard and remark: "What a shame for all that lovely fruit to be wasted when we pay so much for it in the city!"

Production cost can be greatly reduced and distribution simplified if the consumer will only abandon his present foolish tactics and help the farmers in their efforts at organized co-operation.

The products of specialized farms are best handled by an association composed of all the farmers within a certain territory growing that particular product. The consumer benefits by receiving a reliable, graded product delivered at his retailer's minus the jobber's, commission man's, or "big business" profits. "Big business" in the form of cannery, creamery, or hay and grain warehouse "trusts" is done away with by the associations owning their own establishments. The farmer benefits by having a reliable market, honesty in grading and handling, the same treatment for large and small growers, and the chance of buying through the association supplies and material necessary for producing his particular crop at wholesale prices. California has taken the lead in this kind of co-operation and has demonstrated its success.

The farm bureau serves the same purpose for the diversified farmer. It is an organization, composed entirely of farmers, that is capable of handling products of the farm in such a way that they reach the consumer at the lowest possible price, yet

allow the producer enough to encourage production. The purchasing power of each farmer is concentrated into one unit, which can buy supplies direct from the manufacturers. If consumers' co-operative associations wish to purchase farm products, the farm bureau affords them a medium through which to come in direct touch with the farmer. Many farm bureaus, realizing from what quarter the wind is blowing, have set their sails accordingly. The Farm Bureau of Humboldt County—one of the most progressive organizations in California—looked far into the future when it incorporated and from the State secured the right to sell everything produced by its members and to buy for them at cost any material, manufactured or otherwise, that they need on their farms. It can make loans to its members, not in actual cash, but in material, for which the farmer would use borrowed cash, and take the farmer's note in security of payment.

Associations and farm bureaus are successful when they are stronger at the start than the middleman interests which oppose them. And another big factor that decides their success is public opinion. The middlemen realize this even more keenly than do the farmers; consequently interests which have for years lived by gouging the consumer at one end and the producer at the other are now spending fortunes on propaganda which attempts to show how honest, even altruistic, are "big business" and middleman methods.

I have cited some examples of H. C. L. causes, and suggested a remedy which the farmers have tested out and found efficacious. But between the causes and the cure there lies a mountain of opposition to be overcome, interest that will fight to the last gasp to keep alive the old system. But if we remove the wedge of misunderstanding which has been driven between the city man and his country neighbor, so that they may join hands in mutually beneficial co-operation, then the old system, founded on public ignorance and indifference, will disappear. Then, with an enlightened public, co-operation in a larger sense will be a fact, and the old H. C. L. bogy will vanish like a mist before the sun.

Crescent City, California.

THE PASSING OF A LAND-MARK

BY MARY L. LOORAM

Another landmark in the world's history is to be destroyed. The Kansas City "Star" recently printed the information that "after a lifetime of effort Fred Ramey, who owns the land on which the Cahokia mounds are situated, has given up the attempt to interest the Legislature of Missouri or of Illinois, or Congress, in their preservation. He intends selling the land to a firm which seeks a site for a factory. And with this sale the mounds will pass away."

The Cahokia mounds, the most imposing work of the lost race of mound-builders, include in all seventy-five mounds; the purpose of their construction and their builders have been an unsolved puzzle for archaeologists. The largest one, the great Monk's Mound, stands in the center of the group, 1,080 feet long—longer than the Great Pyramid of Egypt; its base covers nearly sixteen acres. In 1913 an attempt was made to interest Congress in their preservation, and Gerard Fowke, curator of the Missouri Historical Society, wrote



Dentists Now Urge

A New Teeth Cleaning Method

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Leading dentists all over America are urging the adoption of a film-removing tooth paste.

Millions of people have already proved it. In every circle nowadays you see white, glistening teeth. Ask about them and the owners will say, probably, that Pepsodent has done it.

By Fighting Film

Those results come from fighting film—that viscous film which ever forms on teeth. Most lack of luster is now traced to that, also most other tooth troubles.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. So much of it stays and hardens, until you have it taken off in the dentist's chair.

Film is what discolors—not the teeth.

It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. All these troubles have been constantly increasing for lack of a film combatant.

The Way is Found

Dental science, after years of searching has found a way to fight film. Five years of clinical and laboratory tests have proved it beyond question.

For home use the method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, made to meet every dental requirement. And to make it known quickly in every home, a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

A Quick, Convincing Test

The Pepsodent results are evident and quick. A ten-day test will leave no doubt about them. And a book will tell the reason.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

A new discovery makes this method possible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found a

harmless activating method. Now active pepsin can be constantly applied, and forced into every hiding place of film.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Look at your teeth now, then look in ten days. Let your own teeth decide between the old ways and the new. This is important. Cut out the coupon, so you won't forget.

Pepsodent
PAT. OFF.
REG. U.S.

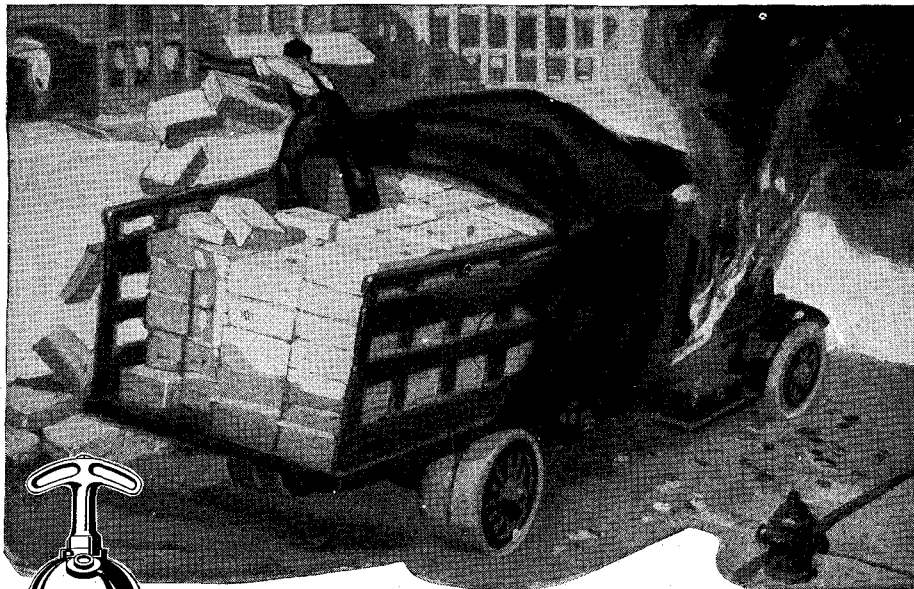
The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific film combatant, now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by druggists in large tubes.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 284, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to



A \$10 PYRENE Can Save a Truck and Cargo Worth Thousands of Dollars. It Kills Fires Quickly

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Automotive manufacturers who recently have adopted Pyrene fire extinguishers as standard equipment:

- Premier Motor Corp.,
Indianapolis, "Premier."
- Luverne Automobile Co., Luverne,
Minn., Motor fire truck.
- Kalamazoo Motor Corp.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.,
"Kalamazoo" truck.
- U. S. Tractor & Machinery
Co., Menasha, Wis.,
"Uncle Sam" tractor.
- Atterbury Motor Truck
Co., Buffalo, "Atterbury."
- Southern Truck & Car
Corp., Greensboro, N. C.,
"Southern" motor truck.
- Hood Manufacturing Co.,
Seattle, "Hood" tractor.
- Lorraine Car Co., Richmond,
Ind., Motor hearse.
- Rock Falls Mfg. Co., Sterling,
Ill., "Rock Falls" hearse.

BUT property protection is not the only thing that makes executives buy Pyrene. It's the shortage of goods—and of trucks too—that makes business men adopt every safeguard against delays and stoppages.

Thousands used by the U.S. and Allied Governments on trucks, tanks and tractors. Pyrene protected the NC-4, the first plane to cross the Atlantic.

Saves 15% on automobile fire insurance premiums.

We also handle hose, racks, reels, first-aid cabinets and every kind of accident and fire prevention appliance.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

Atlanta Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

Pyrene Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
Montreal, P. Q.

*Sold by hardware and electrical
supply dealers and garages.*

THE PASSING OF A LANDMARK (Continued)

of them: "The Cahokia Mounds are the most stupendous piles of earth ever erected by human hands solely as a monument or temple site. The countries of Europe would willingly spend large sums to preserve ruins or remains which scarcely would be noticeable if placed near the Cahokia Mounds. We have in them the culmination of the work of the mound-builders. It is among their works what the most magnificent cathedral is among our buildings. The Cahokia Mounds should never be disturbed by pick or shovel."

However great the demand for money for industrial development may be, the United States should keep intact these archaic land profiles; for the refusal to preserve these mounds is a refusal to protect the natural wealth of the country.

"Natural wealth" means more than coal and iron and oil and water power. It means also tradition, history, and romance. The loss in these which would come to the Nation with the destruction of the mounds would be poorly compensated for by the money earned on the ground which they occupy.

HOW SHERMAN DECLINED

An interesting political episode is recalled in a letter from "Private Dalzell" to the "Sun and New York Herald." He writes:

"Why can't these small fly-up-the-creeks who are seeking the Presidency write one, just one, clear, sharp, concise, and emphatic letter like that of the great Sherman inclosed, and get out of the way, and go chase themselves back to their normal and natural nothingness, and torment the public no more with their intolerable fusillades of rattled letters and speeches that mean precisely nothing?"

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY.
St. Louis, Mo., February 2, 1876.

Hon. James M. Dalzell, General Assembly, Columbus, Ohio:

My Dear Dalzell: I have yours of 31st ulto, tendering me the nomination for the Presidency on behalf of the rank and file of the army, as per resolution at the great reunion at Caldwell, where I presided in September last, and now say in reply I am not now and never will be a candidate for that great office before any convention or the people. I prefer to be General.

There are, however, many able and willing to take it, among whom is our comrade, Governor Hayes, whom we all know as a good soldier and fine gentleman.

You ask if I am a Catholic. I am not, but my wife is. That, however, is nobody's business.

Very cordially yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

"I was then in the Legislature, young and enthusiastic for Hayes.

"I held the trump card by accident.

"I ran down and showed it to him, shouting, 'This settles it!'

"But it's a private letter. You must not publish it," said the good Governor kindly, but with his usual firmness and discretion.

"Too late," I impulsively responded. "Curtis has it already." So next morning the 'Ohio State Journal' had it under flaring headlines and had sent it to all the dailies by Associated Press, where it may be found in all their files, with editorial comments pro and con in all the dailies of the country.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

"Columbus, Ohio, April 3."

friends, loyal to Great Britain, can win the support of the three Independents they will have a majority of only four, and even of that they can never feel very sure.

Evidently the "South Africa for the Dutch" cause is gaining strength. Its leaders demand virtual independence of the British Empire. They are encouraged by the knowledge that the Dutch population of South Africa is numerically running away from the British. Sixteen years ago more than half of the white population was British. To-day only some forty per cent of the 1,400,000 whites are British. And the Dutch block every attempt of the British to make up for their inferior birth rate by getting special legislation to encourage British immigration. The future of South Africa is not a cheerful subject for a British imperialist to contemplate.

Yet to the man of long vision the struggle of white against white in South Africa is a mere side-show. The real conflict is the struggle of white against black. The Negro problem of the United States of America is child's play beside the Negro-problem of the Union of South Africa. Ten years ago the Negro walked only in the streets of South African cities. To-day he walks on the sidewalks. Ten years ago black skilled labor was a negligible quantity. To-day it is beginning to drive out white skilled labor. The blacks are alive to their opportunities, they have learned from the whites, they have formed their own labor unions. The slumber of your white man in Johannesburg who has dined not wisely but too well can be broken by no more disturbing dream than the nightmare of Black Bolshevism.

A black man's country was South Africa in the beginning; will it be a black man's country in the end? No man living can answer that question. Yet none but a blind man can fail to see that present

tendencies in racial development there cannot be very long continued without a crisis being reached.

FOR PROMOTING AMERICANISM— THE INTER-RACIAL COUNCIL

AN unusual but effective method of attracting public attention to serious problems was adopted by the Inter-Racial Council on April 7 in connection with its sessions in New York City. The largest moving-picture theater in the city—the Capitol Theater—was engaged for the benefit of its members and their friends. The regular programme of the theater, including the opera "Hansel and Gretel," sung in English, as well as the usual movies, was supplemented by special pictures, diagrams, etc., by a picture play, called the "Land of Opportunity," presenting the life of Abraham Lincoln, and by the reading of resolutions on immigration. A vast audience assembled—many no doubt attracted by the performance but finding themselves at its end with a fund of information about important National problems. This pleasant method of arousing a wide public interest in the results of a conference will doubtless find increasing favor in the future.

The Inter-Racial Council was organized about a year ago for the purpose, among other things, of improving the relationships among the various races in America, of stabilizing industrial conditions, and of developing policies on immigration. It has among its members representatives of more than thirty different races which have a greater or less number of immigrants and naturalized citizens in this country. We print on this page a picture of a representative group.

The Chairman of the Inter-Racial Council Board, General Coleman du Pont, said in his opening address before the Council on April 7: "This is the first time in the

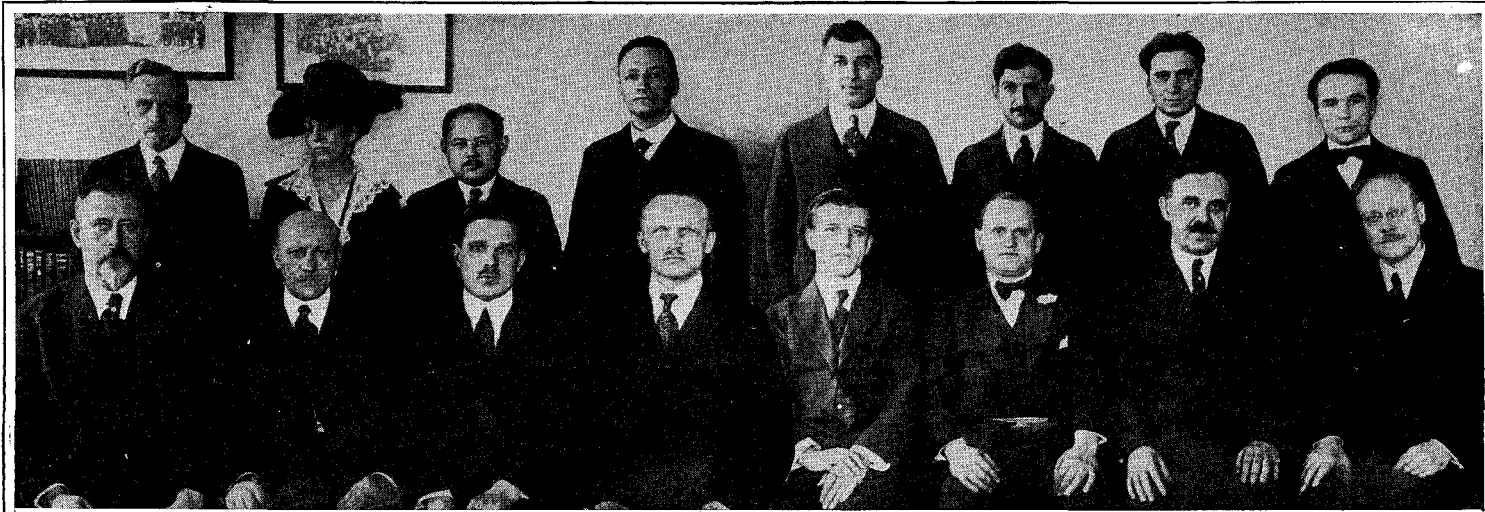
history of the United States that there has been called together the foreign born and native born in this country with a view to doing that thing which will be best for the great melting-pot in the United States."

The problem of immigration, which was discussed thoroughly by the National Council on Immigration, whose meetings were held under the auspices of the Inter-Racial Council, brought out a comprehensive report, in the shape of a Memorial and Resolutions, which were read at the Capitol Theater by Mr. Louis Marshall. The resolutions urged the creation of a Federal Board of Assimilation, to be charged with the duty of co-ordinating all existing governmental activities relating to immigration, of supplying immigrants with assistance in obtaining employment, homes, and instruction in English, and generally of inducting them into the life of the Nation. "We regard the literacy test," say the resolutions, "as not only without merit, but as a direct injury to the interests of commerce, industry, and agriculture, and recommend its repeal." This has long been The Outlook's opinion.

There are now before Congress over one hundred bills dealing with immigration. Many of these favor the exclusion of the immigrant, some take a middle view, and a few would oppose no restriction of any kind. The sentiment of the Council, as voiced by its President, Mr. William H. Barr, was in favor of "selective immigration," with a strong emphasis on the obligations of assimilation which that immigration imposes upon us, in National, State, and municipal life.

MR. MORGENTHAU TO MEXICO

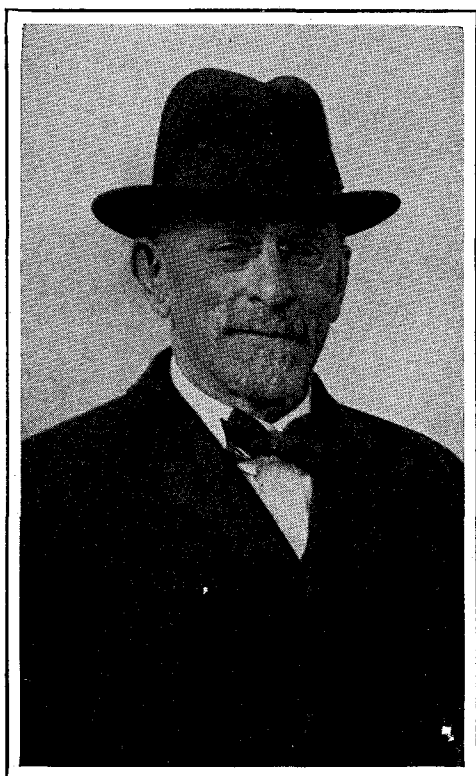
THE sending of Henry Morgenthau as Ambassador to Mexico is appropriate, for Mr. Morgenthau has successfully dealt with similar problems



REPRESENTATIVES OF TWELVE OF THE THIRTY-TWO RACIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEES OF THE INTER-RACIAL COUNCIL, WITH MRS. DAVID RUMSEY, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Top row, from left to right—A. B. Koukal, Czechoslovak; Mrs. Rumsey; Leo Pasvolsky, Russian; Alex. Petrunkevitch, Russian; Joseph A. Zaloom, Syrian; Salhoun A. Mokarzel, Syrian; Fephous Miele, Italian; Auguste L. Puel, French. Bottom row, left to right—Emil F. Johnson, Swedish; Gustav Danzis, Lettish; Peter A. Pabstel, Esthonian; Kalle Kakinen, Finnish; George Caranicholas, Greek; Samuel C. Lempert, Jewish; Bertalan Barna, Hungarian; Albert Tyck, Belgian

in Turkey and other countries. In 1913 he went to Turkey as Minister. On the outbreak of the war, on behalf of the United States, he took over the diplomatic affairs of Great Britain, France, and Russia, and his rank was raised to that of Ambassador. In 1916 he resigned his post, and during the two succeeding years was sent by the President on special missions to various European countries. His most important recent work, apparently, was that done in Poland, where for seven months he sojourned as head of the Committee for the Investigation of the Treatment of the Jews. A Jew himself, his report concerning the alleged pogroms quieted the fears of many anxious people, while at



Wide World Photos

HENRY MORGENTHAU

the same time it pointed out the exact measure of disaster.

The situation in Mexico is not unlike that in Turkey. In both countries there is particular and tortuous intrigue. In both countries there have been outrageous murder and massacre. To both countries emphatic and repeated protests have been made. Mr. Morgenthau's problems in Turkey were difficult because of the importance of our educational and charitable and religious institutions there. But his position in Mexico will be no less difficult. He will have to face the problem of maintaining our relations with Mexico upon a basis of friendship, when there has been no reparation for the American lives lost and the American property destroyed in Mexico during the past ten years, and when there is no present protection of American lives and American property.

President Carranza's recent and more

reasonable attitude concerning the foreign oil interests may make Mr. Morgenthau's task somewhat easier. We hope so.

The Senate has not yet confirmed Mr. Morgenthau's appointment, but it may confirm it by the time this issue reaches our readers.

THE MICHIGAN PRIMARIES

THE results of the Michigan primaries two weeks ago, both Republican and Democratic, were not tabulated until the last issue of The Outlook went to press. The outstanding fact about them is that Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, carried the State by surprisingly large figures. General Leonard Wood ran second in the race on the Republican side, and Governor Lowden, of Illinois, and Senator Harding, of Ohio, proved to be simply "also-rans"—to use the vernacular of the race-track. One of the most unexpected and significant results was that Mr. Herbert Hoover, whose name was on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, received only a comparatively few votes from Republicans, less than a third of the number of votes cast for Johnson and less than one-half of the number cast for Wood, but led by a substantial figure in the Democratic primaries.

The most difficult and perhaps useless kind of prophecy is that which is indulged in in pre-election campaigns. But there are certain inferences which may reasonably be drawn. The first is that, instead of injuring General Wood's probable position in the National Republican Convention, the Michigan primary has very likely improved it. Senator Johnson is avowedly running as a radical, and is regarded—by the Republican war horses, at all events—as a rather dangerous radical. These "war horses" have not been, it is generally found, especially enthusiastic about General Wood's candidacy. Experienced students of pre-nomination conditions generally express the opinion that the Republican political managers, sometimes alluded to as the "Old Guard," prefer in the bottom of their hearts Senator Harding or Governor Lowden. Now while Senator Harding is an estimable gentleman, he is distinctively a conservative, and the Michigan primary vote indicates that the rank and file of Republicans are not going to be especially patient this year with typical conservatives. Moreover, Governor Lowden, in spite of his admirable record in reorganizing the State government of Illinois, has apparently made so little impression upon his neighbors in Michigan that his primary vote in that State is comparatively negligible. It seems, therefore, as if the political managers in the Republican Convention might have to choose between Senator Johnson, the extreme radical,

and General Wood, the conservative liberal, using the word conservative in the best sense of the word. It may very well be, therefore, that delegates now favoring Harding and Lowden may follow the advice of the political managers and throw their support to General Wood.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S SUCCESS

THERE are several reasons for Senator Johnson's success in Michigan. He is one of the most persuasive public speakers in this country to-day, being able to make the same kind of appeal to the emotions and enthusiasms that Mr. Bryan used to make in the heyday of his success. Unfortunately, he has felt it very desirable or necessary in his public speeches to arouse the unrest, dissatisfaction, and iconoclastic tendencies of his hearers instead of offering constructive remedies for real social injustice. It is quite probable that all those in Michigan who are "agin' the powers that be," for whatever reason, voted for him.

Senator Johnson has vigorously urged the recall of all American soldiers from Russia and Siberia, and it so happens that a large part of the American army recently in Siberia was composed of men from Michigan.

The Newberry case undoubtedly played no slight part in Senator Johnson's success. The people of Michigan were outraged by the revelations which the Newberry trial made of the use of money in politics. In his pre-nomination campaign Senator Johnson has often warned his audiences to be on guard against this danger of corruption. Doubtless many voters in supporting Mr. Johnson voiced their protest against the methods employed by Mr. Newberry's organization.

On top of this there were also many voters who regarded Senator Johnson's record in California, described on another page in this issue, as being progressive and actuated by a real sense of democratic justice.

We have no doubt that Senator Johnson sincerely believes himself to be a champion of human freedom. Our objection to his candidacy is that his temperament and methods are rather pugnacious than conciliatory, and we believe that the industrial and social problems confronting this country need a President who can persuade and conciliate rather than one who stirs up factional antagonism.

NON-PARTISAN INSTRUCTION FOR VOTERS

THERE are many indications that intelligent and patriotic women are taking very seriously and intelligently the new duties laid upon women in the suffrage States. Such an indication is

THE SENATE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

I should be grateful if you would print an accurate list of the nations that have entered the League of Nations. On some points I am lacking definite information. Have Rumania, Greece, Serbia, and India entered the League? What is the status of China? She refused at Paris, but later signed the Austrian Treaty. What about Venezuela? If she joins the League or has joined it, then have all the South American States become members? What seems now clearly emerging from the smoke and nauseating stench of the year's battle in the Senate is that the United States finds itself lined up outside the League of Nations along with Germany, Austria, Russia, Bulgaria, and Turkey. Should we add the Hedjaz and Monaco? Blaze the fact abroad: nearly forty nations and colonies (virtually nations), after reasonable discussion, are in the League, and not a single nation asking for so much as one reservation, save only Switzerland—that her long-time neutrality be recognized.

Contrast this with the record of the Senate of the United States—fifteen reservations demanded of the Allies, our moral leadership trampled in the dust, our high-minded war motives labeled hypocrisy, "safety first" made the guiding principle of our foreign policy, and the whole long, dreary, unspeakable fiasco reaching the limits of stultification in the adoption of a reservation demanding the independence of Ireland and her membership in the League, to which—*mirabile dictu*—Great Britain must give adhesion! In all the long annals of legislative bodies can this record for legislative incompetence and bitter partisanship in face of questions of unrivaled importance be matched?

And what is the explanation? It is not far to seek. To our shame be it said, the Senate is made up largely of three classes—politicians, corporation lawyers, and millionaires. Further, an examination of the personnel shows that nearly one-half of the members have not had a collegiate or university education. The average age of the Senators is nearly sixty years. Those of the Senate, therefore—a small majority—who hold academic degrees won them thirty to thirty-five ago. Now look at the catalogues of 1885 to 1890 and see how few colleges or universities at that time were offering a good course in European history. It is no doubt quite within the truth to say that not to exceed twelve to fifteen members of the present Senate ever had a course in European history. If they did, it probably stopped with 1815, or at the latest with 1878. It is facts like these that bring to light the greatest argument yet raised against the League of Nations, namely, that the Senate of the United States, as now constituted and meagerly educated, is not competent to deal with the questions raised by the League of Nations. And, to add further to its disqualification, the debate has furnished ample evidence that the opponents of the League have been no more influenced by any Christian view of things than if they had been reared in China or Africa. It is in facts like these that one finds the real and all-sufficient explanation of the abysmal humiliation suffered during the last six months by the American people—the bloody, hard-earned glory of the battlefield turned to shame.

Is it any wonder that the first plank in the platform of the National Labor party demands the abolition of the Senate?



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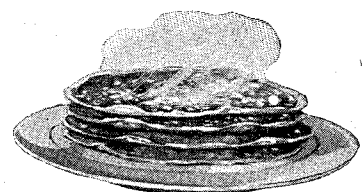
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WHY I BELIEVE IN THE KIND OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM FOR WHICH THE OUTLOOK STANDS

By Theodore Roosevelt

This short article was written by Colonel Roosevelt at the time of his joining The Outlook's staff in 1909. It is particularly interesting now as indicative of the farsightedness of this great American—for the problems Theodore Roosevelt saw ahead of us eleven years ago are the problems we are facing to-day

I FIRST came into close contact with The Outlook when Governor of New York, ten years ago, and I speedily grew to have a peculiar feeling of respect and regard for Dr. Abbott and his associates. We did not always agree, and as our convictions were strong our disagreements were sometimes positive; but experience taught me that, in the first place, Dr. Abbott and his associates always conscientiously strove to be fair, and that, in the second place, they not only desired to tell the truth, but made a serious endeavor to find out the facts. I found, moreover, that they combined to a peculiar degree a number of qualities, each of them good, but rarely found in combination.

Every owner, editor, or reporter of a conscientiously and ably conducted newspaper or periodical is an asset of real value to the whole community. It would be difficult to overestimate the amount of good which can be done by the men responsible for such a publication—responsible for its editorial columns, responsible for its news columns, responsible for its general policy. We have many newspapers and periodicals, big and little, of this kind. But we also have many that are emphatically not of this kind.

During the last few years it has become lamentably evident that certain daily newspapers, certain periodicals, are owned or controlled by men of vast wealth who have gained their wealth in evil fashion, who desire to stifle or twist the honest expression of public opinion, and who find an instrument fit for their purpose in the guided and purchased mendacity of those who edit and write for such papers and periodicals. This style of sordid evil does not even constitute a temptation to The Outlook; no influence of any kind could make the men who control The Outlook so much as consider the question of abandonment of duty; and they hold as their first duty inflexible adherence to the elementary virtues of entire truth, entire courage, entire honesty.

Moreover, they are as far removed as the poles from the apostles of that hideous yellow journalism which deifies the cult of the mendacious, the sensational, and the inane, and which, throughout its wide but rapid field, does as much to vulgarize and degrade the popular taste, to weaken the popular character, and to dull the edge of the popular conscience, as any influence under which the country can suffer. These men sneer at the very idea of paying heed to the dictates of a sound morality; as one of their number has cynically put it, they are concerned merely with selling the public whatever the public will buy—a theory of conduct which would justify the existence of every keeper of an opium den, of every foul creature who ministers to the vices of mankind. Here, again, it is perhaps not especially to the credit of Dr. Abbott and his associates that they have avoided this

pit; fortunately, they are so constituted that it is a simple impossibility for them to fall into it.

But they do deserve very great credit for avoiding another type of temptation which has much fascination for men of cultivation and of refined taste, and which is quite as fatal to their usefulness as indulgence in yellow journalism. A newspaper or periodical which avoids vulgar sensationalism, which takes and cultivates an interest in serious matters, and things literary, artistic, and scientific—which, in short, appeals to people of taste, intelligence, and cultivation—may nevertheless do them great harm, and be within its own rather narrow limits an element of serious mischief; for it may habitually and consistently practice a malign and slanderous untruthfulness which, though more refined than, is at least as immoral as, the screaming sensationalism of any representative of the journalism which it affects to despise. A cultivated man of good intelligence who has acquired the knack of saying bitter things, but who lacks the robustness which will enable him to feel at ease among strong men of action, is apt, if his nature has in it anything of meanness or untruthfulness, to strive for a reputation in what is to him the easiest way. He can find no work which is easier—and less worth doing—than to sit in cloistered aloofness from the men who wage the real and important struggles of life and to endeavor, by an unceasing output of slander in regard to them, to bolster up his own uneasy desire to be considered superior to them. Now a paper edited by men of this stamp does not have much popular influence, and therefore is less detrimental to the people at large than yellow journalism; but it may, to the extent of its power, exert a very real influence for evil, by the way in which it teaches young men of good education, whose talents should be at their country's service, that decent and upright public men are as properly subjects of foul attack as the most debased corruptionist; that efficiency and wickedness are interchangeable; and that the correct attitude to adopt, in facing the giant problems of our great and troubled time, is one of sneering and supercilious untruthfulness.

Dr. Abbott and his associates have avoided this pitfall also. With them cultivation and good taste have not implied weakness. Demand for righteousness in others has not led to abandonment of truth on their own part.

The Outlook has stood for righteousness, but it has never been self-righteous. It stands for the things of the spirit, and yet it remembers the needs of the body. It serves lofty ideals, it believes in a lofty idealism. But it knows that common sense is essential above all other qualities to the idealist; for an idealist without common sense, without the capacity to work in hard, practical fashion for actual results, is

merely a boat that is all sails, and with neither ballast nor rudder. The Outlook's belief in gentleness and tenderness, in the spirit of brotherly love, never blinds it to the necessity of cultivating those hardy, rugged, and vigorous qualities for the want of which in the individual, as in the Nation, no gentleness, no cultivation, and, above all, no gift of money-making and no self-indulgence in the soft ease of living, can in any way atone.

The Outlook has shown a fine scorn of untruth in every form of unfairness and injustice to any man or any cause. It is not given to humanity never to err; but The Outlook makes a resolute effort to find out what the facts actually are before passing judgment. With its earnestness and strength of conviction go hand in hand with a sincere desire to see and to state the other man's point of view. It believes that things in this world can be made better, but it does not indorse quixotic movements which would merely leave things worse. It champions the rights of the many. It desires in every way to represent, to guide aright, and to uphold the interests of those whom Abraham Lincoln called the plain people. It feels a peculiar desire to do all that can be done for the poor and the oppressed, and to help upward those struggling to better themselves. But it has no sympathy with moral weakness or sentimentality. All that it can do it does and will do for the cause of labor; but it will in no shape or way condone violence or disorder. It stands for the rights of property, and therefore against the abuses of property. It believes in a wise individualism, and in encouragement of individual initiative; and therefore all the more it believes in using the collective force of the whole people to do what but for the use of that collective force must be left undone.

I am glad to be associated with Dr. Abbott and the group of men and women he has gathered around him, because they practice what they preach; and because they preach the things that are most necessary to the salvation of this people. It is their earnest belief that every man must earn enough to support himself and those dependent upon him; but that when once this has been accomplished, money immediately becomes secondary to many other things. In this matter The Outlook puts its principles into practice. It strives in proper ways to make money. If it did not make money it could not be run at all. But making money is not the prime reason for its existence. The first question asked when any matter of policy arises, so far as The Outlook is concerned, is whether or not a given course is right, and should be followed because it is in the real and lasting interest of the Nation. If this question is answered in the affirmative, then The Outlook follows the course indicated with all the courage, earnestness, and ability that are at its disposal.

THE SENATE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (Continued)

Surely the exhibition of incompetence through these long months has convinced many that America should either abolish the Senate or at least follow Great Britain in making it impossible for its upper house to block progressive legislation.

JAMES WALLACE.

Macalester College,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

[We repeat what we said in The Outlook of March 31: On January 10 representatives of fourteen Powers which had approved the Treaty deposited their certificates of ratification and signed the document putting the Treaty into effect. These Powers were Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, and Uruguay. They were of course all signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. Since then six other belligerents (Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua) have signed. In addition, thirteen neutral nations (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela) have been invited to become original members of the League. All have accepted. Some authorities believe that China's act in signing the Peace Treaty with Austria makes her automatically a member of the League. The Annex of the Covenant states that the "British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India," are members of the League.—THE EDITORS.]

WITH ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIMENT

BY MARGARET A. BARTLETT

Yesterday I attended a concert. There were a soloist and an orchestra—an orchestra composed of twenty-five or thirty "pieces." I didn't occupy a box, nor yet a gallery seat. I knelt on a cushion before an open window, and listened, entranced, to the musical artists ranged at uneven distances along the still barren branches of a spreading willow but a few feet away. The soloist was a meadow-lark; the orchestra was composed of redwing blackbirds.

My attention was first called to the concert by the noise of the assembling redwings. One by one, and by twos and by threes, they flew from adjoining fields and pastures and took their respective positions on the limbs of the willow, where they proceeded to "tune up" in true professional manner, producing in the process all manner of discordant notes.

"What a racket those blackbirds are making!" was my inward comment as the sounds penetrated to the farthest rooms of the house. And then suddenly I became conscious of a clear, whistled note, rising above the babel of redwing voices. In it I recognized the song of the meadow-lark. Again and again I heard the whistled notes, uttered seemingly from the tree on which the redwings perched.

Curiosity prompted me to investigate. Was it possible that a lark was singing with the redwings? Softly I tiptoed up the stairs and across the chamber floor to the window near the willow. Dropping a cushion on the floor, I knelt down, parted the draperies, and looked out. Black hulks of birds loomed up from every part of the tree. Generally but one bird occupied a single branch; occasionally two sat side by side. Collectively and singly I viewed the birds, till, on one of the highest branches, I spied a most unusual pair. Within a foot or two

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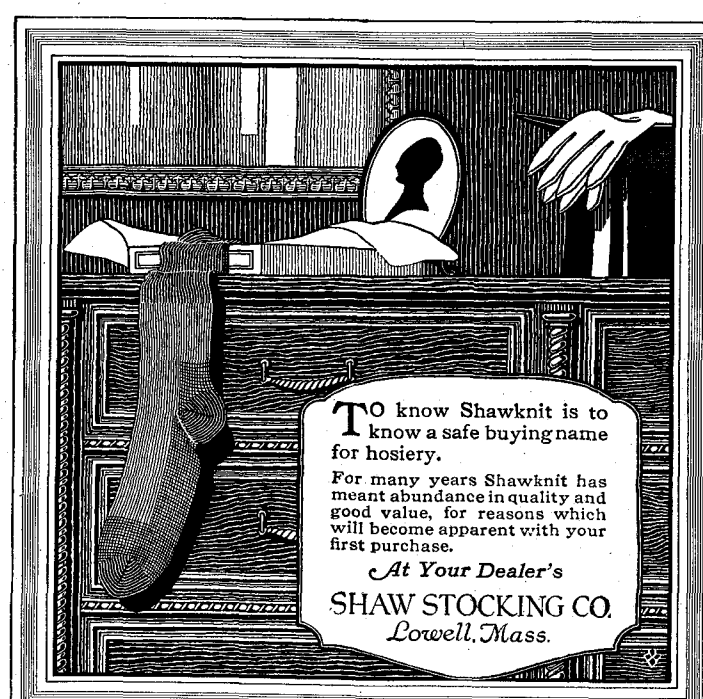
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WITH ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIMENT (Continued)

of each other sat a glossy-feathered redwing and a light-colored, short-bodied bird with a black crescent stamped on its slightly yellow breast. It was none other than the meadow-lark.

Even as I watched, the lark raised its head, parted its bill, and poured forth a flood of song; but the orchestra continued with undiminished intensity. Each bird had his own particular part—so it seemed—for from certain throats came short staccato notes, while others trilled continuously, and one redwing in particular delivered the melody, introducing more variations into his song than I had ever supposed a redwing was capable of. It was music, nothing less, though possibly of the jazz variety.

Yet despite the combined voices of a score and more of redwings, the meadow-lark sat serenely in the midst of its black companions, preened its feathers, and sang.

Once I moved audibly by the window. Instantly there was silence from the redwings. Every bird stopped short. Nothing happened. The lark sang, alone. Then, after a few preliminary efforts, the orchestra once more was in full swing. So well did their voices unite and blend, I half expected to find one bird beating time as leader!

For twenty minutes I watched and listened, and for fully fifteen minutes of that time not a bird left its perch, either to change position or fly away. Then hunger must have asserted itself, for just as they had arrived—singly and by twos and by threes—the redwings left the tree and flew across the road to the pasture. Eventually only the lark remained. Once or twice it sang alone. Then it, too, flew away. The concert was over. The orchestra had disbanded, the soloist had retired. There was nothing for the audience to do but depart. So I arose and went to spread the news of the concert I had heard—a concert the like of which I shall probably never again hear. Redwings may give a serenade again near my windows, but I can hardly hope that a meadow-lark will ever deign—or ever chance—to join with them, acting as soloist to their orchestral accompaniment!

"THE REMEDY FOR RADICALISM"

Your issue of January 21 is very suggestive. First, your editorial on "The Remedy for Radicalism." In this you characterize the Bolsheviki thus: "Bolshevism is an epidemic. It regards the capitalist as a robber and to despoil him of his plunder as a virtue. . . ." Is not your statement of the Bolshevik position, in the words, "The owner of property is a criminal; he is disfranchised," somewhat beyond the facts? The Russian knows that far back in his history land was owned communally. In the course of time this was taken from him by a few men of the strong hand. He believes that when the peasant was freed from the soil by Alexander he was defrauded of the land that should have been his. All parties in Russia except a tiny group of reactionaries know that until the land is restored to the people, its rightful owners, there cannot be peace or prosperity. In this sense the owner of landed property may be styled a criminal. The right to some forms of private property, however, is recognized by the Bolsheviki. It is not the owner of property who is dis-

franchised, but the man who lives on the interest of capital and not solely by his own labor. In other words, the man who is supported in whole or in part by the labor of others.

Nor does the Bolshevik hold that "all industry must be carried on by the state." In fact, agriculture, the means of subsistence of eighty per cent of the Russian people, is almost entirely carried on by individuals or families. The Bolsheviks also favor the pursuit of agriculture by communes—groups of people living in the same village. Similarly, groups of workmen manage many factories and carry on many businesses in Russia, and are encouraged to do so.

Likewise, your characterization of the sphere of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" seems overdrawn. There is no such rigid régime in Russia as that which you describe under the words "all citizens are the servants of the state and must fulfill the tasks which the dictator allots to them." As a matter of fact, life never was so free there as it is to-day. . . . Bolshevism is giving the people larger life. . . . We in America should withhold condemnation of this remarkable social experiment until it at least has had time to work out its consequences. . . .

Russia's experiment is to be welcomed by all who dream of a brotherly world. If the result be failure, she may warn us out of a dangerous path. If she succeed in creating a juster system, she will stir revolution in every country which does not avert such a calamity by practicing rapid evolution toward the goal of industrial brotherhood. DOREMUS SCUDDER.

Honolulu, Hawaii.

[Our article on Bolshevism was not based on newspaper reports, but on the official publication of Lenine's address to his own constituency published in 1918, which affirmed three principles: (1) That in the Bolshevik state only the proletariat—that is, the hand workers—can vote; "the electorate comprises the toiling and exploited masses—the bourgeoisie is excluded;" (2) that the Bolshevik state controls all organized industry and should own all the property used in that industry, and this specifically includes agriculture; "anything less than rigorous universal, thorough accounting and control of grain and of the production of grain, and later also of all other necessary products, will not do;" (3) that this industry should be under the control of an absolute dictator; Bolshevism, in the words of its leader, "demands the absolute submission of the masses to the single will of those who direct the labor process." The italics are his. The world knows nothing with certainty of present conditions in Russia. The reports are contradictory and generally tainted with partisanship. There are, however, indications that the peasants wish to own their land privately and conduct their industry as individuals, that their control of food production is exerting an effective influence on the Bolsheviks, who are mainly confined to the industrial centers, and that the power of the Bolsheviks depends upon an army to a considerable degree commanded by military officers of the old régime. It is not impossible that Russia may work her own way out against the tyranny of Bolshevism into a free republic, as France worked her own way out from the tyranny of the Red Terror. If Dr. Scudder's pleasing anticipation is realized, it will not be due to Bolshevism, but in spite of it.—THE EDITORS.]

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Five bedrooms, sleeping and dining porches, bathroom, etc. Large garden, fruit, ice, wood, horse, Jersey cow, chickens. Reliable man in charge. Everything, including care of garden and animals, \$500 for the season. Address W. W. Cooper, Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn.

For Rent CORNWALL, CONN.
Nine-room furnished house, two bathrooms, modern conveniences; ice and planted garden included. For sale or rent: ten-room furnished farmhouse, with about 40 acres of land, two good trout streams, orchard. W. B. HUBBARD, Cornwall, Conn.

For Sale at Fair Haven Heights
Well built, comfortable three-story house. City water, gas, sewer connections and sidewalks laid. Six acres of beautifully wooded land, numerous shade and fruit trees, grapes and ample garden. For particulars address HALL, Box 440, Wallingford, Conn.

For Sale, GUILFORD, CONN.
Spacious ten-room country home, facing south, at head of long village green. Every room large and light, with high ceilings. Electricity and all modern improvements. Grounds 136x236 feet, containing barn, fruit trees, berries, and various flowering shrubs. Location near Long Island Sound, 15 miles east of New Haven. Excellent roads in every direction. Would make a pleasant summer residence or a comfortable all-year-round home. Everything in first-class condition. Immediate possession. For terms and further details consult the owner, Miss Jane E. Doonitie, 210 South Main St., Wallingford, Conn.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
Small farm of 22 acres near Hartford, having a lake of four acres surrounded by woodland. Good fishing. Comfortable, well-built house, 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms, large piazza. Delicious spring water. Two-car garage and outbuildings. For further particulars apply Rev. PHILIP H. CLIFFORD, Ridgewood, N. J.

CONNECTICUT

A CONNECTICUT MOUNTAIN LAKE CAMP
On owner's private place. Small and exclusive. Fishing, swimming, boating. \$500 for the season. MYRA H. HOPSON, Kent, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.
For Sale. Fully developed country place, 35 acres, less than two miles from station. Sound views. Address OWNER, 1,219, Outlook.

NEW LONDON ON THE SOUND
For Sale or Rent

A Spacious House Convenient to Bathing Beach, casino, and trolley. Garage. 9 acres of land with fine grove of trees. On finest avenue in city, commanding extensive view of Long Island Sound. For full particulars, W. S. Chappell, Real Estate, New London, Conn.

NORFOLK, CONN.
ON LITCHFIELD ROAD
FURNISHED HOUSE. Four master's two servants' bedrooms, eight single beds, two baths, separate laundry, electricity, hardwood floors, wide piazzas, extended views. Address J. N. Cowles, Agent, Norfolk, Conn.

Beautiful roomy summer house in B Norfolk, Conn., will be rented free in exchange for board of two, sometimes three, adults. Large rooms, porches. Garden included. 1,300 ft. elevation. 1,899, Outlook.

POMFRET, CONN.
FOR SALE

on Pomfret Street

A Gentleman's Estate

Comprising a mansion, barn, garage, and two tenant houses with about 200 acres of land. The mansion contains 12 chambers, four baths, laundry, 2 kitchens and servants' dining-room. There is also a large amusement room, billiard room, a music room, dining-room, reception room, drawing-room and a large center hall. The property is supplied with electric current and has ample water facilities. Further details will be furnished and an inspection arranged by communicating with the

**NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA**

Shore Cottage at Saybrook

Fully furnished house, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun room. Rocky point on Long Island Sound. 4 acres lawn and shade trees, vegetable and flower gardens. Tennis court, fine safe bathing, 4-car garage, electric light, telephone. **SALE OR RENT.** T. L. CUYLER, JR., Saybrook, Conn.

Saybrook On Boston Post Road. For Rent.
Furnished. Attractive 16-room house. For particulars apply Miss Montague, 328 Sixth Ave., New York City. Tel. Chelsea 9847.

To Rent—Sharon, Conn., Litchfield Hills
Furnished cottages, by the month or season. \$400 to \$3,500. All modern conveniences. WILLARD BAKER, Sharon, Conn.

For Rent for the summer season. Modern tile house, nicely furnished and equipped, among Connecticut's highest hills; near four lakes. Four bedrooms, three baths. Price, \$800, includes coal and wood. 4,884, Outlook.

Summer home in the hills. Colonial farmhouse. Fireplaces, modern improvements. 10 acres or less. Fruit, excellent garden, outbuildings. Accessible. \$10,000. 1,875, Outlook.

FOR SALE

OLD NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD
Owned by family 200 years. Perfect type Colonial home and in perfect repair. Oak frame, large fireplaces, beam ceiling, paneling, corner cupboards. Words don't describe it. See it. Property on State road. Borders river. Trout brook through it. J. CASSIDY, Woodbury, Conn.

MAINE

FOR SALE

A COUNTRY HOME ON LAKE NEAR ALFRED, MAINE
House over 100 years old. Seven rooms and bathroom, five fireplaces, running water. Shed and barn attached. Eight acres land. Apple orchard, all kinds of small fruits, vegetable garden, and a beautiful old-fashioned flower garden. A concrete wharf on lake. Photos upon application. Price \$3,800. E. B. Clark, 20 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE Robinhood Inn
and three cottages, all furnished. 12 acres of land. Unsurpassed view of ocean. At Bailey Island, Casco Bay, Maine. For particulars apply Miss J. E. MASSEY, 901 Clinton St., Phila., Pa.

FORTUNES ROCK, Biddeford, Maine.
2 summer cottages for rent facing ocean. Eight rooms fully furnished for modern housekeeping. Electric light, city water. Miss Esther W. Smith, Andover, Mass.

BOOTHBAY, ME.
300 acres on Linekins Neck and Little River, near Ocean Point. Open ocean and sheltered boating and bathing. Ideal for summer school. Two miles shore, nearly all wooded. Also shore lots and bungalow at Southport, opposite Squirrel Island. Rent season, \$150, furnished. Apply to John H. Blair, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Boothbay Harbor, Me.

FOR SALE, twenty-room house, fully furnished; three bungalows and camp, furnished for living and sleeping; six acres of beautifully wooded land; use of wharf and float. One of the most convenient and attractive locations on the Maine coast. Has been operated as first-class boarding house by owner for twenty years. Excellent reputation and clientele. All for \$12,000. Mrs. T. B. HOLLAND, Spruce Point, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

CAMDEN, ME.

Two Fully Furnished High-Class Summer Cottages, two and three bathrooms, three and six fireplaces, respectively. Photos, plans, and description. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CASTINE, ME. Bungalow, furnished. bath, large, fine barn, engine, chicken and ice houses, gardener's cottage, 7 rooms. Wonderful spring. 70 acres—8 around house, 20 in wood, 17 pasture, with spring, remainder hay. Shrubs, shade fruit trees. Magnificent view Penobscot Bay. Terms reasonable. Address F. S. KEENER, 88 Park St., Portland, Me.

HISTORIC CASTINE—For Sale

Beautiful estate. 2 story house, 10 rooms, bath. Large, fine barn, engine, chicken and ice houses, gardener's cottage, 7 rooms. Wonderful spring. 70 acres—8 around house, 20 in wood, 17 pasture, with spring, remainder hay. Shrubs, shade fruit trees. Magnificent view Penobscot Bay. Terms reasonable. Address F. S. KEENER, 88 Park St., Portland, Me.

Center Lovell, Maine Camp on Kezar Lake to let, facing White Mts. 10 rooms; large living-room, open fireplace, piano; wide piazzas, good water. Rent for the season, including ice and firewood, \$250. Address E. S. Coleman, Center Lovell, Oxford Co., Me.

For Sale or Rent, Cousin's Island, Me., furnished bungalow, open fireplace, shore lot, good fishing. Price \$1,200. Rental \$125 season. W. H. Norton, 37 William St., Portland, Me.

**FOR SALE OR RENT
At Deer Isle, Maine**

A GROWING SUMMER RESORT
A beautiful furnished 3-story house of 17 rooms, ell and stable attached. Spacious grounds and beautiful shade trees, overlooking the harbor and Penobscot Bay with its hundreds of evergreen-clad islands. For terms and more definite particulars apply to Mrs. Frank A. Gross, 32 Bramhall St., Portland, Me.

Hancock Point, Me.

FOR SALE

Furnished cottage, with garage, seven rooms and bath, set tubs, hot and cold water, glassed-in sun porch, fireplace, rooms for maids and chauffeur. ½ acre land, near shore. Inquire of C. E. WOODWARD, Bangor, Maine.

North Haven, Maine TO LET
bungalow, on water's edge; 2 bathrooms. Rent \$400. J. L. Coolidge, Cambridge, Mass.

MAINE

Islesford, Me. For SALE or RENT
House, twelve rooms, hardwood floors, open fires, fine water supply, modern conveniences, two acres of land, trees, garden, sandy beach, boat house, wood and ice house. Fine view of mountains. Twenty minutes from North East and Seal Harbor. Moderate. Apply Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, 316 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE

Camp Caribou

Summer cottage on lake shore, facing mountains; large, fully furnished, seven chambers, hot and cold water, spring water, bathing. Through Pullmans to lake. Trout, salmon and toge. Daily mail. Rental \$600, includes ice, fuel and complete equipment. For references, photographs and particulars address F. S. Snyder, 55 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

TO RENT FOR SEASON
AT NORTH HAVEN, MAINE

Well Furnished Farmhouse of 9 Rooms & Laundry Large piazzas, shore privilege, good bathing in secluded harbor, boating and fishing. 64 acres. Ideal location for school camp. For photos, price, and further information address A. E. MARTELL, 139 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

For Sale—Cash Terms. About 1½ Acres

OGUNQUIT, MAINE

NEW HOUSE 1917

On ocean. Three minutes from cable telegraph, hotels, churches, post office, and trolley. Fine golf links near. Twelve rooms, electric lighting, laundry, light cemented cellar with Boynton furnace; three bathrooms, three fireplaces. Possible option on some of new furnishings. Apply M. M. STEVENSON, care Benj. Shaw & Company, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, 453 Congress St., Portland, Maine.

OGUNQUIT, MAINE

Beautifully situated and completely furnished cottages for rent
E. S. WARE
54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

Paris Hill, Me. Seven Gables For New England village. Sea furnished. Old New England village, high elevation, country club, water supply like that of Poland Springs a few miles distant. Open sanitary plumbing, hardwood floors throughout. Upper and lower wide piazzas, upper one screened, open wood fireplaces. Terms moderate. M. C. SNOW.

Pemaquid, Me. Furnished cottages for rent, 4, 6, 8 rooms, \$125 to \$150 season. Sea, woods. Shore property for sale. E. E. Whitehouse, Pleasant St., Augusta, Me.

Pemaquid Harbor, Me. For rent, furnished cottage of 8 rooms and bath. About 300 feet from shore. Good sand beach. Situated on elevated land with fine view of ocean. Photos. Wesley Mahan.

FOR SALE

On Penobscot Bay, opposite Castine
Fine old estate. About 300 acres. 1,000 cords wood, some timber. 1,000 feet shore frontage. 14-room house, 2 barns, orchard. \$9,000. Also adjoining farm, 30 acres, cottage and barn. \$1,000. JONES SISTERS, Bedford, Mass.

PORT CLYDE, Me. Furnished house, \$550. 5 sleeping-rooms, living-room, fireplace, kitchen, screened porch, bath. E. R. MAXWELL, 68 Dean St., Taunton, Mass.

SEASHORE ESTATE

FOR SALE

50 acres; beautiful view of Casco Bay; good boating and fishing. Ideal location for colony or summer home. 2 houses, 7 and 10 rooms, 2 stables, hennery. Located 12 miles from Bath, Maine. Accessible by land and water. GEO. L. HARRIS, 39 Free St., So. Portland, Me.

Maine Realty Bureau, Portland, Me.
deals in all kinds of high grade properties for sale and rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT
RANGELEY, MAINE

Camp Weduba, a beautiful and especially well built log camp, with two acres having 280 ft. frontage on lake, one mile from town of Rangeley and Rangeley Lake House. First floor has living-room 26x28, rod-room, dining-room, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen and laundry. Second floor has four large bedrooms, two bathrooms, storerooms. Hardwood floors throughout and second floor completely sealed with selected hardwood. Two open fireplaces, private dock, town water. Ice-house filled. Full particulars of this completely furnished camp of owner, Mrs. A. LUDEKE, 919 Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

Real Estate

MAINE

RANGELEY, MAINE
FOR SALE OR LEASE

Estate known as the Gilman Cottage, situated on the shores of the beautiful Rangeley Lake, in the heart of the Rangeley region. House of twenty rooms, gas, aqueduct water, open fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout. Stable, garage, bathhouse, icehouse, private dock, tennis court. This property is located within a mile of the well-known Rangeley Lake House with its very fine golf links, tennis courts and Casino. For particulars apply to Mrs. ARTHUR B. GILMAN, 14 Allen St., Bradford, Mass.

Summer Cottage at Seal Harbor, Me. For Rent, furnished. On hill, with harbor and sunset views. Hall, living-room, dining-room, den, pantry, kitchen, laundry, large piazza, five large bedrooms and bath; four fireplaces and furnace. Reasonable rent. Address Miss M. W. HENSHAW, 23 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.

Seal Harbor Realty Co.

George L. Stebbins, Managing Director
Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Me.

Furnished Cottages for Rent

List on application

FOR RENT

Seal Harbor, Me. "The Perch Cottage"
Beautifully situated, overlooking the harbor and bay, western exposure. Ample grounds. Near yacht club. First floor: Hall, living-room, dining-room, large sun parlor, pantry, kitchen, laundry, covered and open porches. Second floor: Four bedrooms, dressing-room or child's room, two baths, also two maid's rooms and bath, two small sleeping-porches. Third floor: Two bedrooms and bath. Completely furnished, including bed linen. Seal Harbor Realty Company, Seal Harbor, Me.

For Sale South Bristol, Maine
Furnished Bungalow.
Lot of one acre. River and ocean view.
Price \$2,500. G. R. Nichols, Box 1,629, Phila.

SOUTHPORT, ME. Opportunity for small summer colony. Protestant locality. Panoramic view of Boothbay Harbor and Islands. Farm and farmhouse. House suitable for colony club. Lyman C. Fisher, Southport, Me.

South West Harbor, Maine

Cottages and farmhouses to rent. Shore properties for sale. ALICE C. YOUNG, Box 213.

Squirrel Island, Me. To Let. Practically new cottage, furnished. 8 rooms and bath, open fireplace. Attractively located. Secluded. Fine ocean view. Price \$250 for season. Address A. A. SOULE, Augusta, Me.

Desirable 7-room cottage, Squirrel Island, Me., for season. Low rental. Island one of most beautiful on Maine coast. Address F. J. C. Little, Augusta, Me.

WINTHROP, ME. FOR SALE.
Furnished cottage on west shore Lake Umbagog. 8 minutes' walk from trolley. 7 rooms, broad piazzas, electric lights, running water. Garage. Large lot, grove, lawn and garden. Photo. Complete \$3,500. Also cottage to rent. Ray G. MARSTON, Augusta, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Middlefield, Mass. About 2,000 feet altitude. 17 miles from Pittsfield and 33 miles from Springfield

Attractive Log Cabin

Large, roomy log bungalow on the mountain top. Far-reaching views of the surrounding hills. Wide porches the entire length of bungalow on two sides, also sleeping porch on second floor. Harmoniously furnished with old hickory furniture. Large living-room with fieldstone fireplace. 3 acres of land. No better place to spend the summer. Easy access. Half price to close estate. \$9,000. Terms. John W. Crane Company, Springfield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Williamstown, Mass.

Three or four months. Cool brick house, furnished. Five master's bedrooms, 2 baths; three servants' bedrooms, bath. Garage (stable), 7 acres: lawn, orchard, vegetable garden (planted as tenant requests), strawberries, raspberries, 5 minutes from Country Club (golf, tennis, etc.), 4 minutes from Hotel. Photographs sent on request.

S. F. CLARKE, 50 South Street.

CAPE COD EASTHAM, MASS.

To let by month or season, modern furnished dwelling. 7 rooms, bath, running water, screened porch; garage for two cars, row boat, shellfish; 3 acres on ocean inlet. F. B. LINCOLN, 1000 South St., Portsmouth, N. H.

CAPE COD Ballston Beach Bungalows
by the ocean surf. Choice location. Moderate rents seasons. S. W. BALL, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

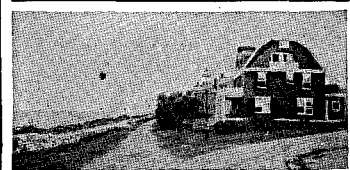
MASSACHUSETTS

Cape Cod, Mass.

To Let, Season Only, Longneck Beach, Truro 8 furnished cottages, 5 and 6 rooms, bath. Lots for sale, 75x200 ft., \$300-\$500. Luther C. Greenleaf, 101 Tremont St., Boston, 3, Mass.

At Manomet, Plymouth, Mass.

NEW FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET or FOR SALE. Broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplace. Terms moderate. Wm. H. Hawley, Room 17, State House, Boston.

**For Sale at Nahant**

3 1/2 Miles at Sea, a 14-Room House

well built, 3 baths, electricity, winter furnace, unobstructed views. Phone Nahant 119-W or write D. L. Bryant, 3729 N. Keeler Ave., Chicago

Nantucket, Mass. FOR SALE

FURNISHED. Beach-side large house, Superb unobstructed water view. Immediate possession. Splendid condition. P. O. Box 10.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED

July and August, 8-room cottage on grounds of White House Inn. Meals at inn. Apply Mrs. M. V. BURGESS, 91 Elm Street, Northampton, Mass.

Hunting and Fishing Preserve**FOR SALE**

ABOUT 1,000 ACRES NORTHWEST, MASS.

3 hours from Boston, 2 hours from Albany. Elevation 1,400. Surrounds and carries private ownership lake, 100 acres. Stocked with Fish and Game. Posted 5 years. Timber will pay 10% on investment. Several buildings. \$15,000. Frank P. Crouch, Rochester, N. Y.

Ocean View Cottages

all conveniences. large lots, near country club. **FOR SALE.** \$7,000, \$10,000, \$12,500, \$20,000. HELEN LANE THURSTON, Real Estate, 20 Pleasant St., Rockport, Mass.

To Rent at Siasconset, Mass. SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE
Apply to Miss Helen Marshall, Norwich, Ct.

For Sale—Camp Bungalow

FURNISHED. 7 rooms and bath, fireplace, large covered front porch, excellent view, barn-garage. 125 acres woodland. Seven miles from Williamstown. Price \$2,500. Inquire of Joseph Tavelli, Williamstown, Mass.

MONTANA

FOR SALE: 328 ACRES FINE

LEVEL LAND Twelve miles from city. Good buildings, growing crops. Title perfect. Address Rancher, 612 Second Ave., S. Great Falls, Mont. Also 320 Acres Mountain Pasture Land near newly opened oil region

NEW HAMPSHIRE

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

House, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, for rent to refined people for summer season. Delightfully located on New England farm near Portsmouth and Concord. Every convenience. Fully furnished. Open fires. Wood supply free. Rent \$500. Apply for particulars

JOHN F. SCOTT,

47 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.

COTTAGES TO RENT
ANTRIM, N. H.

Near small lake; good boating and fishing. Modern conveniences. Address C. H. FLEMING, 252 Essex St., Salem, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

\$1,800**FOR SALE IN**

Antrim, New Hampshire (Hillsboro Co.)

Furnished summer cottage; 7 rooms and bath, electric lights, brick fireplace, sleeping and eating porches; all bedrooms with cross draft; 1-6 acre land, many trees, high ground, mountain view. Built and furnished by owner for a summer home. Apply to Mrs. C. W. STEVENS, 1 West 69th St., New York City.

For Rent. Small furnished cottage near White Mountains. Large grounds, spring water, sanitary plumbing. Fine scenery. Near railway station. Miss KIMBALL, Bath, N. H.

FOR SALE

\$12,000 will purchase beautiful country house with grounds, near Claremont, N. H. House contains five bedrooms, three baths, dining-room, living-room, and large studio near golf course. For full particulars apply to Mrs. R. G. Freeman, 211 West 57th St., New York.

Summer in Crawford Notch, N. H.

Rentals: Granite residence, 22 rooms, fully furnished; also Crawford Notch Tea Room, State highway. For Sale in heart of the Notch, 5 to 500 acres. Choice lots for people of choice. MOREY, Bemis, N. H.

OLD COLONIAL HOUSE AT HOPKINTON, N. H.**For Sale or Rent**

Furnished with valuable old mahogany furniture. House contains 12 rooms and bath, 8 fireplaces, extensive paneling and wainscoting, and is in excellent condition. There is a garage, and a large vegetable garden will be planted. W. F. THAYER, Concord, N. H.

INTERVALE, N. H.

TO LET for JULY and AUGUST. a most attractive cottage, commanding a beautiful view of the mountains. Electric lights, telephone, broad piazzas, garage, and modern conveniences. Rent \$300. Apply to Miss M. B. MEANS, 576 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 1360 Dorchester.

White Mountains JACKSON, N. H.

Furnished cottage of 10 rooms, bathroom with running water. Overlooking entire White Mountain range. \$300 for season. A. G. PORTER 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H. Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

Lake Sunapee, N. H.

TO RENT—Fully Furnished Summer Camp in Pine Woods. 500 feet lake frontage. 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms. Double garage, bathhouse, rowboats and canoes, private steamboat dock. D. W. RICHARDS, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Wolfeboro Bay, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

FURNISHED COTTAGE
11 rooms, 2 toilets, 2-floor garage, boat-house, sandy beach, bath, laundry (set tubs), electricity, large fireplace, piano, shuffleboard, boats. Rent \$600. Motor boat extra. Might sell. Rev. Dr. Huggons, Cynwyd, Pa.

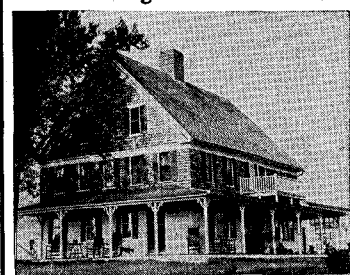
LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
Bungalow. Among spruces. Modern improvements. Sandy beach, boats. Rent season or month. Pictures. Box 1,344, Boston.

FOR SALE**Sabattus Heights Farm**

Merrimack Co., New Hampshire

Commands a wide view of mountain and valley from the hilltop where Chief Sabattus lighted fires to summon his braves. 225 acres, well watered pastures and woodlands, timber, apple orchard in its prime, maple orchard with outfit for syrup making. Interesting house of 12 rooms; large, well-ventilated barn with silo. Good crops hay, oats, corn. Improved roads, school near, 7 miles to railway station, 14 miles to Concord, 80 to Boston. For information address M. H. LARGE, Loudon, N. H., R. F. D. Box 63.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Grandest Panoramic View in New England For Sale

Sixty miles away Mt. Washington is seen, also Squam, Sandwich, Ossipee Range, and other mountains. Overlooks Lakes Winnepesaukee, Panguis, Lily, Meredith Bay, etc. Elevation 900 feet. Woodland. Abundant water supply. Steam heat. Large fireplaces. Large living and dining rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Roomy cottage for help. Big barn. Five-car garage. 4 miles to flourishing city. Through trains New York and Boston. Short distance White Mountains State road. One mile to a R. R. station. \$16,000. A. W. v. L., 1 East 39th Street, New York.

To Rent—Peterborough, N. H.

Elevation 900 feet

Summer Cottage, Completely Furnished
On edge of the woods, with fine mountain view. 8 rooms and bath, 4 sleeping-porches, broad piazzas, running hot and cold water, ice-house, 13 acres. Address H. A. TUTTLE, 230 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Rent Rye Beach, N. H.

Modern 8-room house, four bedrooms. Short drive to splendid golf course. Superb bathing. Seashore and country combined. \$600. Ralph E. Berry, Rye Beach.

FOR SUGAR HILL

LARGEST COTTAGE NEAR SUNSET HILL
Meals at Moderate Rates at Hotel
12 rooms, including laundry, attic, kitchen. 5 fireplaces, bath, toilets, open plumbing. Hardwood floors, ruff plaster, tinted walls. Garage—Electricity—Piazzas—Furnished. 1700-foot elevation. Excellent spring water. Panorama White Mts. 1,671, Outlook.

SUGAR HILL, New Hampshire.

A Attractive Bungalow, 8 rooms and bath, furnished, beautifully located, White Mountains. For rent or sale. Wm. E. Satchell, Owner, 162 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Waterville, N. H. TO LET

Cottage containing large living-room with open fireplace, also smaller room with piano, eight bedrooms, one with fireplace; porches on three sides commanding wide outlook of mountains. For particulars address Mrs. MURIEL HUNT, South Lincoln, Mass.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT**Furnished for the Summer**

A small remodeled farm house in the foothills of the White Mountains. About one hundred acres of land, well wooded, with maple sugar grove and trout stream. House has living-room 11'6" x 23', dining-room 11'6" x 12', two single and one double bedrooms, one bath, one maid's room, kitchen with running water, woodshed with laundry tubs, and three porches. For further particulars address Mrs. W. I. L. ADAMS, 32 Llewellyn Road, Montclair, N. J.

For Rent White Mountains

Summer cottage facing lake and mountains. Good bass fishing. \$250. 1,655, Outlook.

NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE Hackettstown, N. J.

Colonial House, 11 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, porches, large lot, fruits. C. C. L. opposite. Write Owner, 411 Church St.

Real Estate

NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE

Attractive Piece of Property 100x190 ft., located at 197 Ballantine Parkway, the Highest and Most Desirable Residence Portion of Newark, near Branch Brook Park

Well constructed three-story brick dwelling, 22 rooms, 4 baths, ample closets and pantries. Running water in many rooms, hot water heating system, electric light, gas, telephone, burglar alarm, elevator, hand power, 3x4 ft. Brick garage 18x20 ft. For further particulars address L. C. Abercrombie, 128 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Orchard Hill Farm FOR SALE. Over 4 acres fruiting trees. Pleasant views. Comfortable 7-room cottage, barn, etc. Near good town, also shore and Lakewood. 37 miles from New York. 1,735, Outlook.

Lake Hopatcong (1½ hours D. L. & W. R. R.) Rustic camp—tents, bath, electricity; near-by golf; 360 feet shore-front. July-Sept. 15. Box 474, Scarsdale, N. Y.

For Sale Fourteen miles from N. Y., at **LINDEN, N. J.**

A large twelve-room house, on main street of town, two hundred feet from Lincoln Highway; more than an acre of land, shade trees, shrubbery, water, gas, sewer; high land, well drained. For particulars write Mrs. OSCAR GESNER, Box 155, Linden, N. J.

For Sale—near Princeton, N. J. New 8-room frame house with bath \$9,500 cash. Occupancy Oct. 15. One acre. Pure water from 50-ft. driven well. Garage and chicken house. Fine garden and fruit trees. Five minutes' walk from station. For further particulars address 1,819, Outlook.

SUPERIOR FARM 210 acres, 15 acres woodland connected Wallkill River Valley, Sparta, N. J. Capacious buildings. Ten-room dwelling. Five minutes' walk from railroad station and creamery. Two large apple orchards. Other fruit. Fine fish pond. Spring water in many fields. Driven well 255 feet deep. Fine scenery. F. C. EASTON, Sparta, N. J.

NEW YORK

Life in the Adirondacks

If you wish a CAMP or COTTAGE at LAKE PLACID, PAUL SMITH'S, SARANAC LAKE, or anywhere in the ADIRONDACKS

Write for free illustrated booklet Address W. F. ROBERTS Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

On the Adirondack Shore of Lake Champlain FOR SALE OR RENT



Charming, homelike, summer cottage, furnished, adjoining the Crater Club, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y., where the Adirondacks meet the lake. Living and dining rooms, pantry, six master's bedrooms, two baths; detached kitchen and servants' quarters. Large stone fireplace. Broad verandas with thirty-mile view of lake and Green Mountains. Five acres; tree-shaded shore front. Sale price \$10,000. Rental for season \$600. Kenneth Myratt, 27 Pine St., New York City. Telephone John 5927.

Adirondack Camp FOR RENT

Eighteen rooms, 20 acres, 4 miles from Paul Smith's, on Upper St. Regis Lake. Railroad station, Lake Clear Junction. Post-office, telephone and express office conveniences. Day and night trains from New York. Furnished, including linen, ice-house, barn, three platform tents, woodshed full of wood, boathouse with large upper porch. Rent reasonable. For particulars address

JUDSON F. STONE, Agent, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

On Adirondack Lake

LARGE CAMP FOR SALE On main motor highway. Two English half-timbered houses containing 19 rooms, including unusual billiard room. Built best N. Y. architects and decorators. Open fires and furnace. Large cabin, sunning 2-car garage, \$48,000. May be rented. Address W. S. DENISON & CO., 150 Nassau St., New York City.

NEW YORK

Foothills of the Adirondacks. All the advantages—air, scenery—of the more inaccessible parts of the Adirondacks. Lake Luzerne, on the State road, "Adirondack Trail," between Saratoga and Lake George. Forty-five minutes from the Saratoga races, twenty-five minutes from Lake George. Three cottages for rent in an exclusive summer colony. Largest 14 rooms, to bungalow type of 7 rooms. Housekeeping, or hotel near by, electric light, artistic furnishing, large rooms. Rents, \$900 to \$600 per season. Write Mrs. John McWilliams Berry, 80 First St., Troy, N. Y. till June 1st, then Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y.

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I have for sale a fine proposition for private club, with lake full of speckled trout, finest hunting and fishing in the Adirondacks, new buildings, 305 acres of land. Terms reasonable. Write W. M. H. MONTGOMERY, Chestertown, N. Y.

Adirondack Bungalow Camp 4 rooms, furnished. Running water, inside toilet. \$100 for season. \$60 for August and September. Milk, vegetables, poultry, available. A. Ward, Jay, N. Y.

FOR RENT—JAY, N. Y. ADIRONDACK SUMMER HOME Nine rooms and bath, running water. Milk, eggs, and poultry available. Mr. F. L. STRAIGHT, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

FOR SALE Desirable Home in Adirondacks PROPERTY consists of 55 acres, partly wooded; modern 12-room house, brick and wood construction, maple floors, electric lights, fireplace, hot-water heat; well-built barn, other buildings. ADVANTAGES: Ideally located on Ausable River in small town midway between Plattsburg and Lake Placid, connected by rail and motor lines. Beautiful mountain view. Price \$15,000. Write R. C. GILLESPIE, Norwich, N. Y.

Keene Valley, Adirondacks. To RENT. Cottage, fully furnished, silver, linen, 10 rooms, bathroom, city water. \$500. Mrs. Wm. B. Glover, Fairfield, Conn.

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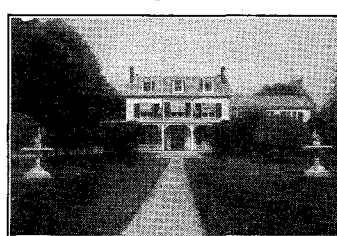
Beautiful Places for Sale or to Rent in and about the hills of Elizabethtown, N. Y. Near golf links. Good advantages. Also Places for Sale at Lake Clear, N. Y. Properties suitable for hotels or clubs. Extra water power. Write for particulars to Mrs. J. A. ROBERTS, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

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Keene Valley, N. Y. FOR RENT, in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains, cottage of ten rooms. Furnished, icehouse filled. Private water supply. Superb mountain views. Secluded yet convenient to village. For further particulars apply to P. O. Box 205, Keene Valley, N. Y.

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1½ miles south of village, 7½ acres, partly wooded with pine, hemlock, cedar, and variety of deciduous trees. Small summer bungalow on point 35 feet above lake, commanding wonderful view of lake, Green Mountains, Split Rock Mountain and lighthouse 2 miles distant. Bungalow has hall used for living-room, 2 sleeping-rooms, bath, servant's room. Veranda 80x12 feet, upper balcony 25x12, 2 detached guests' rooms, kitchen and store-room annexed; excellent water supply from lake. Rider-Ericsson hot air engine; tank capacity 1,100 gallons. Icehouse with small cold storage; boathouse with man's sleeping quarters. Beautiful bay and beach, good harbor for boats, 2 buoys; cliffs of rock rise 80 feet above lake. About 2,000 feet of shore line, forming most beautiful natural site for private home on Lake Champlain. For sale, furnished. Occupied by owner only. Possession given this spring. Essex is 30 miles south of Plattsburg Training Camp. D. & H. R. R. Address Mrs. ENOCH H. CURRIER, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, New York.

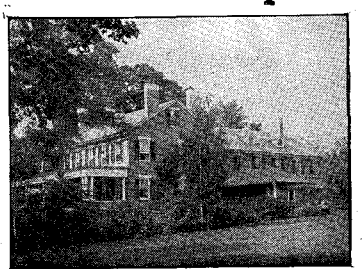
FOR SALE IN WOODSLYE LODGE Essex-on-Lake Champlain, New York Seven-Room Cottage in Crater Club colony, furnished or unfurnished. Large attractive living-room with stone fireplace, large porches, sleeping porch, five bedrooms, bath, two fireplaces. Overlooks lake. 4 minutes by trail to clubhouse. Has lake front. Pictures sent on request. Price \$5,500. Address Mrs. James P. Lodge, Monticello, Ill.

Essex on Lake Champlain For Sale or For Rent. Desirable country home, charmingly located, overlooking lake and mountains. Large, well-furnished rooms, electricity, and all improvements. Broad, inviting porches. Excellent fishing, boating, and bathing right at hand. Ideal for vacation. \$500 for 3 mos. Information of W. D. Stower, 123 Chestnut St., Rochester, N. Y.

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NEW YORK

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Real Estate

NEW YORK

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Real Estate

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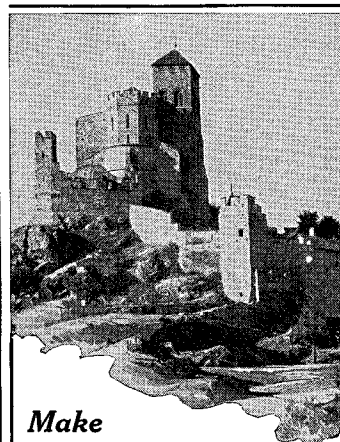
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Business Situations

MARRIED couple as counselors in girls' camp (N. H.) July and August. Write qualifications. Mrs. H., 195 Heights Road, Ridge-wood, N. J.

WRITE photoplays: \$25-\$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.

RAILWAY traffic inspectors earn from \$110 to \$200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM27. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

NURSE for two boys, 7 and 2. Summer at Connecticut seashore. Mrs. Richard Jennings, "Tarryville," Danbury, Conn.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee. Managing housekeepers, matrons, governesses, secretaries, mother's helpers, camps. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—As mother's helper, young woman of refinement in family of four. Two boys, four and eight. Must be able to sew. References required. Mrs. S. B. Buck, Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED, for year 1920-21, at Friends' School, Atlantic City, N. J., experienced teacher for primary work; also one for 4th and 5th grades. Address Helen L. Forsythe, Prin.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced nursery governess, English preferred, for boy eight and girl five. Age 25-40. Maine for summer. Please write fully, giving references and salary. Mrs. Wm. Keyser, 1001 Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

ORGANIST (experienced) for church in New York or suburbs; will substitute pending permanent employment. Elinor Potter, Cranford, N. J.

Business Situations

HIGHLY educated young woman, attractive personality, fine singer, reader, dancer, desires position as entertainer or hostess in club or hotel. 8,218, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

ENGLISH gentlewoman desires position as companion. Can teach music and singing. Good sailor. References. 8,255, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper for inn or sanitarium. 8,230, Outlook.

REFINED young woman desires position as traveling companion with gentleman to go abroad from June to September, inclusive. References exchanged. Miss Anna E. Chipley, Child Education Foundation Club House, 128 East 74th St., New York.

STUDENT wishing to go California desires position as companion for expenses. References exchanged. 8,166, Outlook.

CAPABLE middle-aged lady, experienced companion, desires position during summer months. References exchanged. 8,243, Outlook.

CULTURED young lady desires position social companion-chaperon to young girl twelve-sixteen, or social companion to lady under forty. References exchanged. 8,245, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher and chaperon desires position for summer. Will act as companion. Excellent references. 8,247, Outlook.

REFINED Protestant woman wishes position housekeeping or take complete charge of small children in Protestant home where there is no mother. 8,249, Outlook.

WANTED—Position about May 1 as companion to elderly lady. My friends think me adaptable, tactful, and cheery. I have had business experience of some twenty years and could meet secretarial requirements. 8,241, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or chaperon. Refined middle-aged lady, traveled extensively in Europe. References exchanged. 8,240, Outlook.

COMPANION will travel abroad with cultured woman, June-September, inclusive. References exchanged. Miss Chipley, Child Education Foundation, 128 W. 74th St., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WOMAN of refinement and executive ability wishes position in or near New York as managing housekeeper, some secretarial work, shopping. Eight hour day. 8,251, Outlook.

YOUNG lady (Virginian) desires position as chaperon to children for summer months. Healthy, fond of outdoor life. Willing to travel. Best of references. 8,252, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman desires any kind of good salaried position. 8,253, Outlook.

SUMMER employment. College senior desires position involving some outdoor activity—mother's helper, governess, companion, secretary (knowledge of stenography and typewriting). 8,256, Outlook.

NURSE, several years' experience, desires position July 1. Would travel. Excellent references. 8,258, Outlook.

YOUNG woman (Swiss) wishing to go abroad. Maid, companion, interpreter. 8,259, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

ENGLISHMAN, Cambridge graduate, wants tutorage, traveling or country. Early summer. Testimonials. Calkin, 600 West 122d St., New York.

UNIVERSITY instructor. Romance languages, desires position during summer; tutor, traveling companion. Age 30; lately interpreter U. S. Italian armies. C. L. S., 56 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.

TEACHER desires position as governess, mother's helper, companion, during summer months. 8,250, Outlook.

TEACHER, young man, 31. Episcopalian, nine years' experience, now teaching Episcopalian boarding school, wishes position as tutor, companion, during summer. Athletic coach. Highest references. 8,234, Outlook.

COLLEGE instructor wants any summer work. Experienced tutor. 8,236, Outlook.

BYRN Mawr College student wishes summer position. Two years' experience in teaching. Will tutor in grammar school and high school work and teach outdoor sports. 8,257, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TWENTY different foreign postage stamps free to applicants for my fine approvals. P. Simonds, 188 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED, by woman financially independent, permanent care of motherless child of independent means. 8,238, Outlook.

MOTHER and son, fifteen, motoring to California, would take another boy for educational purposes. 8,239, Outlook.

NEW THOUGHT country home for young children near Utica, New York. \$10 weekly. Excellent care and training. 8,250, Outlook.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W. Pawling, N. Y.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

MULLER—Walle branch training class for teachers of lip-reading. Beginning July 5. Summer Schools, Chautauqua, N. Y.

100,000 people
subscribe to
The Outlook
mostly
because it's edited
on the absurd principle
that human beings
have brains.

See Page 724

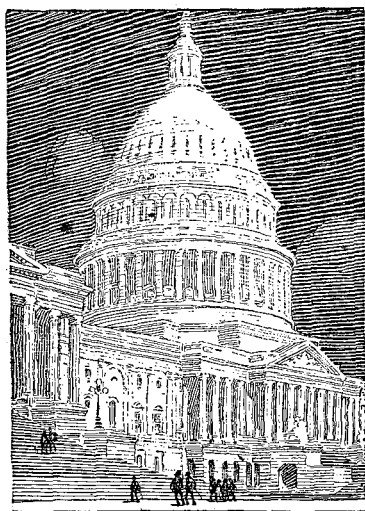
This coupon gives you the opportunity to try out The Outlook for yourself for 21 weeks at a saving of \$1.15 over the price you would pay if you bought each issue singly. The regular price of The Outlook is 15 cents a copy, \$5.00 a year. This coupon gives you 21 weeks for \$2.00. If such an opportunity is worth \$2.00 to you—well, here it is:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I enclose herewith \$2.00 (check or money order) for which please enter me as a special subscriber for 21 weeks.

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Are You One of Them?

THERE are thousands upon thousands of men in this country of ours today who are looking for an editorial policy to give impetus to constructive opinion upon the great problems with which the war has confronted us.

They are looking for some great, constructive reality to come out of the ruck of present equivocation and uncertainty. They want something definite, something tangible—something that will take a firm stand upon the best traditions of the nation and speak its mind.

They want a magazine that will give concrete, clear expression to the best that is in business, in politics, and in the nation both industrially and internationally—a magazine that stands for forward-looking, intelligent conservation.

If you are one of these men, Leslie's Weekly is your magazine as surely as you feel its need. Five dollars will bring it to you fifty-two times in the next momentous twelve months that are ahead of us. Subscribe now. Send us your name and address today—your card will be enough—so that you will not miss a single issue. We will send the bill along later. Start reading Leslie's regularly today.

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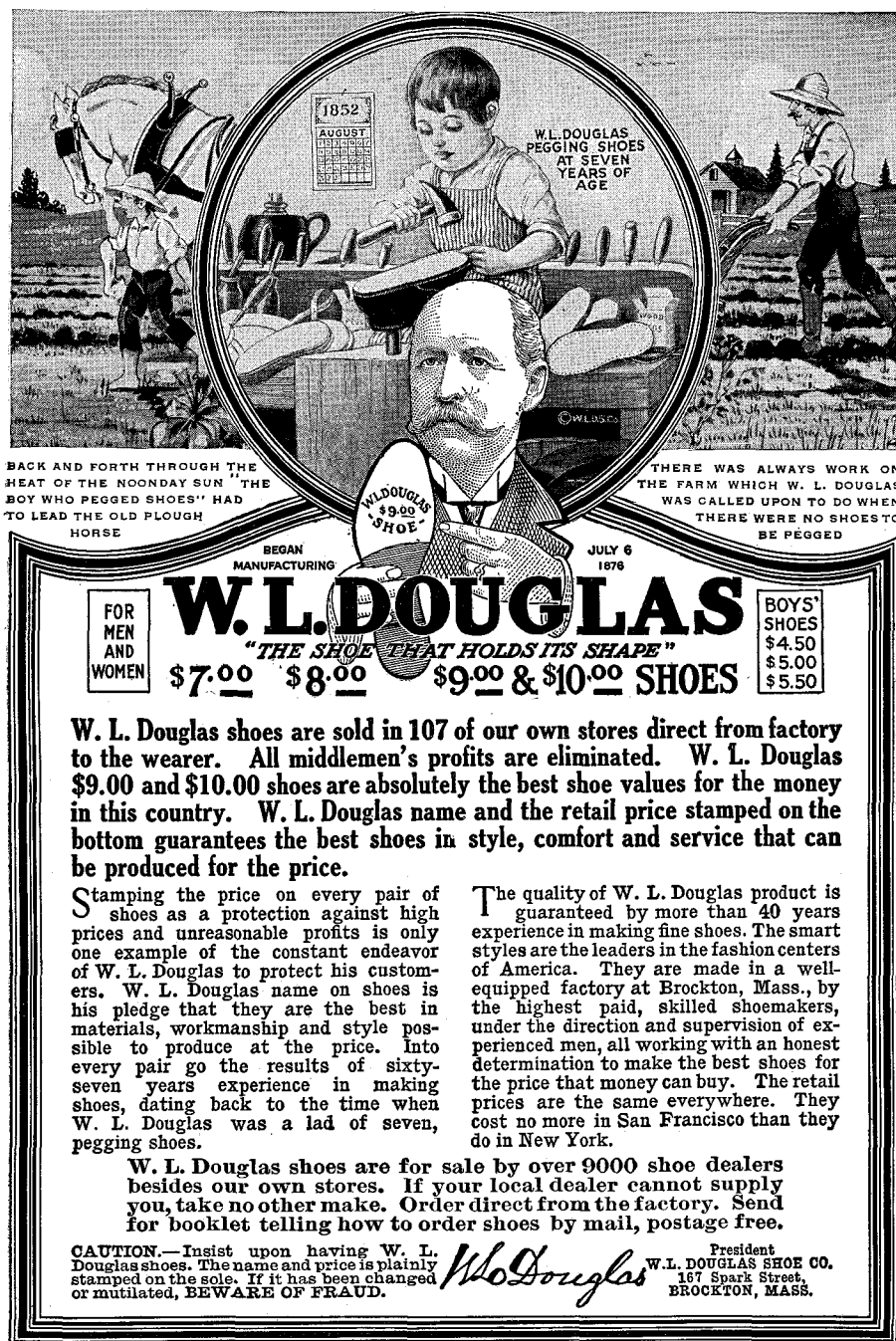
Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

225 Fifth Avenue New York City

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1852
AUGUST
1853

W. L. DOUGLAS
PEGGING SHOES
AT SEVEN
YEARS OF
AGE

BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE
HEAT OF THE NOONDAY SUN "THE
BOY WHO PEGGED SHOES" HAD
TO LEAD THE OLD PLOUGH
HORSE

THERE WAS ALWAYS WORK ON
THE FARM WHICH W. L. DOUGLAS
WAS CALLED UPON TO DO WHEN
THERE WERE NO SHOES TO
BE PEGGED

BEGAN
MANUFACTURING

JULY 6
1876

W. L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR
MEN
AND
WOMEN

\$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00 SHOES

BOYS'
SHOES
\$4.50
\$5.00
\$5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
167 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

BY THE WAY

People with phenomenal memories sometimes forget things like the rest of us, it seems. The man who inserted the following advertisement in a New York City paper, one would think, could never have slipped up in any matter involving detail such as caring for his packages:

LOST—Three bundles of gray embroideries; lost while going from River Av. and 155th St. up the Concourse, down Fordham Road, following the 3d Av. "L" to White Plains Road, up to 4th Av., Mount Vernon, back the same way, crossing the 129th St. bridge, down Madison Av. to 110th St., over to 5th Av. to Central Park; crossed over to Park Av., down Park Av. as far as 57th St., over to 10th Av., and along 10th Av. to 406 West 31st St.; liberal reward: no questions asked. Address —.

The names of two women are to be added to the American Hall of Fame this year. The women already admitted to this honor are: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Frances E. Willard, Maria Mitchell, Charlotte S. Cushman. The names of women who have received a large vote but so far failed of election are almost equally significant: Louisa M. Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Helen Hunt Jackson, Alice Freeman Palmer, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Martha Washington, Pocahontas Rolfe.

"My solution of New York City's traffic problem," said an intelligent chauffeur who was explaining the new signaling system on Fifth Avenue to an inquiring citizen, "is more radical than any tower system of regulating traffic, much as that may help. We should have another great through highway for automobiles. That could be made by extending the Riverside Park viaduct south on West Street to the Battery. This would give another great broad highway without disturbing the existing streets, and would take care of an immense amount of traffic."

The term "Copperhead," as applied to a party during the Civil War and recently revived in a photo-play, originated in the fall of 1862, a subscriber writes. "I was present at the time the item 'Call them Copperheads' was written for the Cincinnati 'Commercial,' says our correspondent. 'The author of this nickname was my father, John M. Eells, of Marietta, Ohio. It appeared under date of October 1, 1862.'"

The above quotation antedates that of the Oxford English Dictionary in its history of the word "Copperhead." Its first recorded use of the term is from the New York "Tribune" of January 12, 1863, though it states that the use of the word as applied to Northern sympathizers with the South originated in the autumn of 1862. The phrase "snake in the grass" is much older as expressing hidden danger, and it was perhaps an easy transition from this generic expression to the direct simile of the copperhead as expressing secret hostility.

Some readers who have been interested in the journal of a precocious child, Opal Whiteley, which has appeared in the "Atlantic," will recall the fact that the youngest author who has a place in the "Dictionary of National Biography," as Mr. C. K. Shorter reminds us in "The Sphere," is Marjorie Fleming, a marvelous child beloved by Sir Walter Scott. She died at the age of eight, leaving a remarkable journal. Sir Leslie Stephen devotes a paragraph to her



Which way will you choose?

There are two ways of traveling. One is to start blindly out into the world knowing only in a vague way where one is going, ignorant of where and how to find the things worth the seeking. It is a long and tedious path that one enters under those conditions, and necessarily a slow, unsatisfactory and expensive one.

The other way is the Cook way—first enjoying in anticipation every portion of a tour that is planned in advance as an architect plans a building. Then the traveler starts out upon a path every step of which is made comfortable and enjoyable—avoiding the uninteresting but leading to all that is worth seeing and knowing.

There is no charge for estimates. Write us of your tentative plans.

THOS. COOK & SON, New York
Boston Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles
Montreal Toronto

in the "Dictionary," with the comment that "her life is probably the shortest to be recorded in these volumes." Her precocity is indicated by the fact that her reading had included Shakespeare, Gray, Thomson, Pope, Burns, "Tom Jones," and "The Newgate Calendar."

French printers are calm, says an American doughboy who had experience with them during the war and tells about it in the "American Printer." "Above all, that French printer is calm. And why not? Why go to the trouble of explaining to the irate customer that 'The boy's on the way up' or that 'It was a bad day yesterday and the ink wouldn't dry,' when one can simply say, although the job was promised yesterday, that it is 'impossible,' and that it shall be delivered next week? How much simpler, and how much less open to argument! For if there is any way of hurrying a French printer, or of making his conscience smite him for his transgressions, I have still to discover it. Yet the French printer makes money, and plenty of it—and he is calm—always calm. What a lovely land is France!"

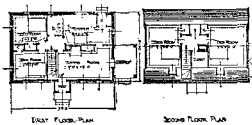
Where are you safest? asks a writer in "Collier's." Not in your bath-tub, for you may drown there from a cramp in your neck, get crippled from stepping on the slippery soap, or get an electric shock by carelessly turning on a bulb with your wet hand. Not in bed, for you may fall out, or get burned by a hot-water bottle. Not in your shop or office, for machinery may maim you or a hold-up man may shoot you. "If you want to be really safe," is the conclusion, "take a trip around the world. The more you travel, the better. You are safest on a train."

Chicago's appreciation of popular music is shown in the report, published by the "Dramatic Mirror," that a committee of that city's prominent business men is sending out 150,000 copies of a song entitled "Boost Chicago Because Chicago's Boosting You." This is to help along a million-dollar campaign to advance the interests of the big Western city.

"The first woman commissioned with the design and execution of a memorial to the heroes of the war, in Europe at any rate, is, without doubt, Mme. Yvonne Serruys," says the Paris correspondent of "American Art News." "This gifted lady, one of France's leading sculptors and, with Jeanne Poupelet, the best woman sculptor we have, is working at a stone monument for the public square of Menin, on the Franco-Belgian frontier, to the soldiers of that locality who fell in the war. Mme. Serruys is herself a native of this town."

Private Smithers, an English paper says, after having been nursed back to health in an army hospital where he had been suffering from shell shock, expressed his gratitude to his nurse in this way: "Thank you very much, ma'am, for your kindness. I shan't never forget it. If there ever was a fallen angel, you're one."

The movie people who jump off precipices, or get shipwrecked or run over, do not have a monopoly of danger in the play business. During the recent tornadoes a theater was demolished in Elgin, Illinois, and two vaudeville performers were instantly killed, while all the scenery and baggage of the company was lost.



SIX ROOM HOUSE TYPE 6018
THE HOUSING COMPANY BOSTON MASS

Homes—

The Community's Vital Need

It must be stopped! The restless shifting about of people seeking livable houses destroys stability, breaks community spirit.

No community can exist in harmony unless its people have proper homes. No house-hungry community can have a full measure of prosperity when the cost for shelter is all out of proportion.

Build houses and save the community.

To study a community's housing needs and solve its problems is the business of this organization of town-builders. The Housing Company develops groups of houses from origin to occupancy, investigating, designing, building, planting; executing projects in harmony with a community's ideals and conditions.

We would like to assist those communities which are stifled by insufficient homes, and which suffer from the profiteer.

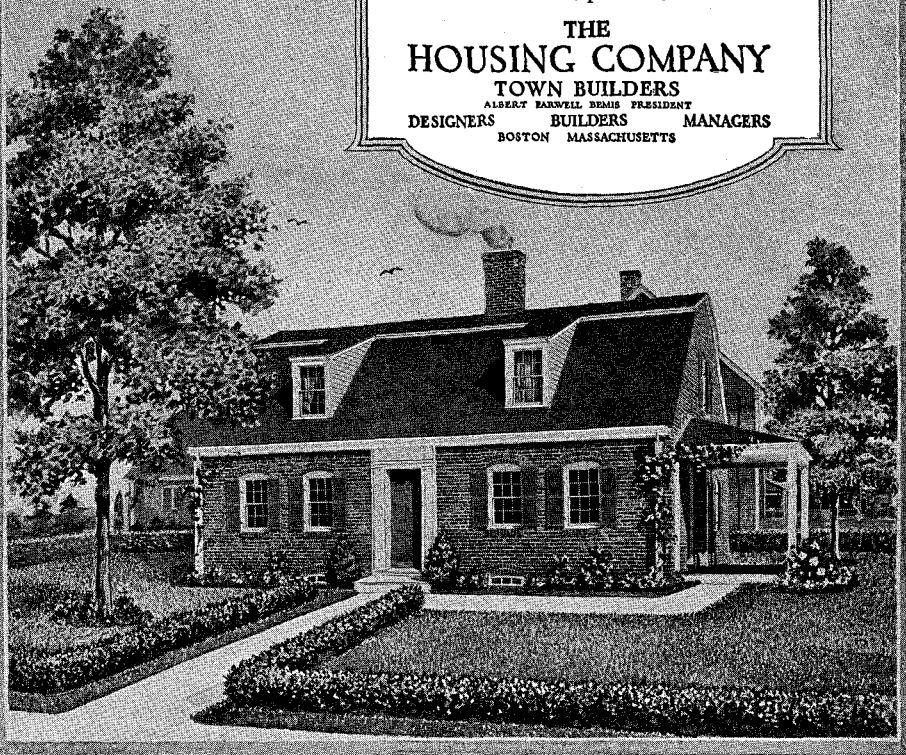
THE HOUSING COMPANY

TOWN BUILDERS

ALBERT BARNWELL BROS. PRESIDENT

DESIGNERS BUILDERS MANAGERS

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS



LUDEN'S GIVE QUICK RELIEF FOR COLD IN HEAD

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. Brooks Appliance Co., 471F State St., Marshall, Mich.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

INCORPORATE IN ARIZONA

Least cost. Greatest advantages. Cost not affected by amount of capital. Transact business and keep books anywhere. Stock made full-paid and non-assessable by using our forms. Laws, blanks and directions free. Stockholders are exempt from corporate liability. Stoddard Incorporating Co., Box 8-N, Phoenix, Arizona

How to Put on Flesh

I can improve your figure—build up your strength—fill out your neck, chest, etc. I KNOW I can because I have helped over 40,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds.

One pupil writes: "One year ago I weighed only 100 pounds—now I weigh 126, and oh, I feel so well and SO rested!"

I can help you attain your proper weight. In your room. Without drugs. By scientific, natural methods, such as your physician approves.

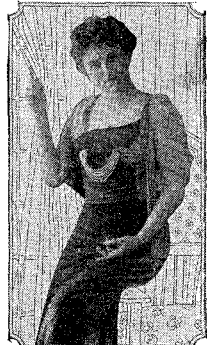
If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased, I am certain you would write me at once. Tell me your faults of health or figure.

I respect your confidence and I will send you my booklet, free, showing you how to stand and walk correctly.

Susanna Cocroft

(1719)

Dept. 8 624 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago



The Neighborhood Movie

In the movie world—out and out “educational” film is apparently not popular.

People do not seem to hanker after being educated.

However, the next time you go to your favorite theater, look over the audience and then observe the settings of the films with respect to cultural environment.

It may be the hunt breakfast in an English castle the villain on the palatial yacht—the luxury of my lady’s boudoir or the opulence in a gambling casino.

Period furniture, butlers, Roman baths, moonlit terraces at Monte Carlo, with the silks, jewels and purple of luxury contrasted with the inevitable sterling honesty of homespun and sunbonnets.

Contrasts educate. And no matter how unconscious they may be of the process, millions are seeing each night glimpses of a world of which they had never dreamed.

The result of this “education” helps to make the silk stockings of yesterday for the few, the necessity of tomorrow for the many.

Observant manufacturers realize the profound change being wrought by every neighborhood theater throughout the nation.

And women are more responsive to suggestion than men.

Advertising space in the Butterick Publications is for sale through the accredited advertising agencies.

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(\$2.50 a Year)

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